Professional and Business Cards.

WILLIAM BOGART, ECHITECT AND SUPERINTENDENT, Goldsbero', will furnish Designs and Specifications for Public and ate Building, with full practical working Drawings, which shall combine constructional solidity, convenience of arrangement, and beauty of form and color, with economy, and furnish those intending to build, with a knowledge of appearance, arrangement, and cost of all improvements hey may wish to make.
(Office third door South of Griswold's Hotel.

CLARK & TURLINGTON,

TOMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS, &

J dealers in Lime, Plaster, Cement and Hair, NORTH WATER STREET, WILMINGTON, N. C. Solicits consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores, Flour, Facon, Timber, &c.

H. R. Savage, Cashier Bank Cape Fear, Wilmington, N. C. H. R. Savage, Cashier Bank Cape Fear, W. John Dawson, Pres't Wil. Branch Bank of N C., do. do. W. H. Jones, Cashier Branch Bank Cape Fear, Raleigh, do. 12-tf C. H. ROBINSON & CO.,

C. H. ROBINSON ECO., COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS, WILMINGTON, N. C. Office over J. A. Willard's Store. Entrance corner of Princess and Water Streets. March 9, 1860.—158 &29.

AMES STOKLEY. STOKLEY & OLDHAM, HALERS IN GRAIN, AND COMMISSION MER-CHANTS. WILMINGTON, N. C. ompt attention given to the sale of Cotton, Flour, Ba-

other Country Produce.

WALKER MEAKES. GGGIST AND APOTHEGARY, NO. 45 MARKET STREET. stock of Medicines, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, ishes, Paint Brusees, Toilet Soaps, Fancy Articles, his Garden Seeds, &c., &c., constantly on hand. ttention of Physicians is especially called to the Medicines, which are warranted as being pure.

L. B. HUGGINS & SONS, OLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN GROCER-IES AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE, S. E. Corner et and Second Streets. WILMINGTON, N. C.

en Orders from our friends will receive prompt attention. C. POLVOGT. HOLSTERER AND PAPER HANGER,

CORNER PRINCESS AND FRONT STREETS, WILMINGTON, N. C. as always on hand and manufactures to order any ar-UPHOLSTERING LINE; also, a large assortof PAPER HANGINGS, which are put up at short

SPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, WILMINGTON, N. C. cits the patronage of his country friends, and all oth-

is engaged in the Turpentine business.

**sending opposite No. 47, North Water street.

Nov. 24th, 1859. EDWIN A. KEITH, TOMMISSION MERCHANT, WILMINGTON, N. C.

ers his services to Planters as Factor or Agent for the f Cotton; will give his personal attention to the sale s Commission for selling Cotton will be 50 cents per nie, no additional charge will be made. Cotton forwarded New York for 10 cents per bale.

JOHN MCLAURIN SMITH & McLAURIN. OMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS. WILMINGTON, N. C. RETER TO

JOHN DAWSON, Esq., Mayor. E. P. Hall, Esq., President Branch Bank State N. C.

NSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, WILMINGTON, N. C. Office in M. McInnis' Store, North Water Street. JAMES O. BOWDEN.

NSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, WILMINGTON, N. C. ALFRED ALDERMAN,

NSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, WILMINGTON, N. C. give prompt attention to all business in his line.

THOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, ery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and sts., immediately opposite Shaw's old stand Wilming-

NTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the that he is prepared to take contracts in his line that he keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia PRESS BRICK, FIRE

o Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put the shortest notice

May 20—37-1y. W. H. McRARY & CO., . MMISSION MERCHANTS, corner Princess and Water

Savage, Cashier Bank Cape Fear, Wilmington, N. C. John McRae, Pres't Bank Wilmington, do. do.
A. Davis, Cashier Branch B'k Cape Fear, Salisbury, do.
Lash. "" "Salem, do. Lash, " " " " Salem, do. GEO. W. STOR,

RPENTER AND CONTRACTOR,

WILMINGTON, N. C. GEO. W. ROSE.

LMINGTON FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP. ONT STREET, (BELOW MARKET STREET,) A. HART & JOHN C. BAILEY, PROPRIETORS, A. HARL & JOHN C. BAILEY, PROPRIETORS, SAND IRON CASTINGS, finished or unfinished; w Machinery made and put up; old Machinery over-all kinds of Patterns, Ornamental and Architectu-il supply Drafts of all kinds of Machinery and Mill

ork warranted to be as represented. Orders re y sommed.

urpertine Stills and Copper Work in all its branches.

the 11th 1859-11-1v.

Educational.

OVE AC DEMY, KENANSVILLE, N. C. CLEWENT, PRINCIPAL.
CLASSICAL and Grammar School will be reopened he 2nd of September, 1861. Terms same as heretoor, if desirable, half of the tuition may be paid in advantage and a credit will be given on the remainder during

WESTBROOK SCHOOL.PRINCIPAL. THIRD ANNUAL SESTION of this "chool will namence on Monday, September 16th, 1861. ion \$12, \$15 and \$20 per session. Board \$8 per month.

General Notices.

SUPPLY MILL. Brunswick Co., N. C., is now i pration, at which can be obtained any of the follow-mber, viz: Pine, Cypress, Juniper, Oak, Ash and Orders for any of the above can be filled and sentoint desired, from Florida to Baltimore, or else

OOD having moved to Goldsboro', and locate Counties, that he expects to manufaceep constantly on hand the most complete tible selection of the latest and most approved entirely new IMPROVED PLOUGHS, teel or iron, suitable to different soils and the difnges of ploughing that may be required. These els, double or single turning MOULD BOARDS; POTATOE SCRAPERS. Also, new ground All of these plough hoes are used stocks, which may be changed by means of bolts ery farmer's convenience. I will also sell State or ots, or District or Farm Rights. Orders thanked and promptly attended to. All letters ad-BOLD R. HOOD, at Goldsboro', N. C.

PAINTS AND OILS. LBS. Pure White Lead: 500 lbs. Pure White Zinc, in Varnish; 500 lbs. Silver Paint in Oil; 50 bbls. " " dry assorted:

Spanish Brown;

Venetian Red: Yellow Ochre; Linseed Oil; Lard Oil; Best Sperm Oil: 500 lbs. Chrome Green, in oil and dry;
200 " Yellow, in Oil and dry. For sale
and retail, by W. H. LiPPITT,
5-tf Drnggist & Chemist. Oot, 2-6-tf

A PPLE, PEACH, CHERRY and other Fruit Trees for sale. The stock of PEAR TREES is the fidest in the Sept. 5, 1861.

For Sale and to Let.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers his residence in the town of Magnolia for sale. The lot fronts the W. & Weldon Railroad. and contains a large, commodious and comfortable dwelling, having seven large rooms, passage above and below—double piazza in front and single piazza in rear—four fire places, &c. Also an excellent office with two rooms and chimney,—kitchen, smoke-house, stables, barn and carriage house—everything in perfect repair. The location possesses many advantages for a physician or lawyer. Terms made easy. For further information apply to the subscriber in Magnolia, or P. Murphy, M. London, or Eli Hall, Esqrs. The subscriber also has an excellent riding HARNESS HORSE for sale. CHAS. H. HARRIS.

March 16. VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

VALUABLE SWAMP LANDS FOR SALE. THE SUBSCRIBER having determined to go South, offers for sale his entire possession of LANDS in New Hanover county, 30 miles from Wilmington, and one mile from the Cape Fear River, in Caintuck District, there being about 360 acres in all, of which 35 acres are drained and cleared, and in a fine state of cultivation-there being about 200 acres more to clear, all heavy growth Swamp Land, being a portion of the well-known JUNIPER AND BEAR SWAMPS, and the balance UPLAND. The Swamp is well adapted to the production of Corn, Peas. Potatoes and Rice. On the Plantation is a very good DWELLING HOUSE nearly new, and all necessary out-houses, and a good Well of Water. The place is pleasantly located, and as healthy as any in the State. Also, another tract immediately at the Corn February 1. diately on the Cape Fear River, containing 152 acres, about 2 miles from the above plantation, all fenced for the purpose 2 miles from the above plantation, all fenced for the purpose of a Pasture. There is about 40 acres cleared and well adapted to Corn. Peas, Pumkins, &c. Also, there is any quantity of OAK AND ASH WOOD handy to the river, which can, with little labor, be turned into money. Any person wishing to settle himself on as valuable and pleasantly located a place as any in this country—in a good neighborh and a would do well to call soon, as I am sure the place. bork cod—would do well to call soon, as I am sure the place is too well known to remain on hand long. Apply to the subscriber on the premises, or address Arthur Bourdeaux, Caintuck P. O., New Hanover county, N. C.

April 19. 1860.—34-tf ARTHUR BOURDEAUX.

Legal Notices.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA. ELADEN COUNTY.—Court of Equity—Spring Term, 1 61. James Evans, Benjamin Evans and William Evans,

against Geo. Cromartie, John Cromartie, Sr., John Cromartie, Jr. Sarah Cromartie, Margaret Cromartie, Hope W. Purnell and wife Margaret Ann, William H. White, Benjamin F. Rinaldi and wife Amelia, James F. Gillespie and wife Mary C., Sarah E. Cromactie, Amanda Cromartie, Miriam ron, Martin and Andrews, and all munitions of war, Richard B. Cromartie, Alice Cr martie.

T appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John Cromartie, Sr., John Cromartie, Jr., Sarah Cromartie, Margaret Cromartie, B. W. Purnell and wife Margaret Ann, are non-residents of this State. It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Wilmington Journal a paper published in the town of Wilmington, notifying the said non-residents that they be and appear before the Judge of our next court of Equity, at a term to be held for the County of Biaden, at the Court House in Elizabethtown. on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, then and there to answer, plead or demur, or the case will be heard exparte as to them, and judgment pro confesso

entered up. Witness, Heman H. Robinson, Clerk and Master in Equity, at office in Elizabethtown, Bladen County, the first Monday after the fourth Monday in March, A. D., 1861. H. H. ROBINSON, C. & M. E. August 15th, 1861. [Pr. adv. \$8 43.]

Rewards.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA. NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

HEREAS, intelligence under oath of G. W. Moore, hath this day reached the undersigned, that JIM, s out hid and lurking in swamps, woods, and other obscure places, committing depredations on the peaceful inhabitants of the State These are in the name of the State of North Carolina, to require him, the said slave, forthwith to surrender himself to his master or the lawful authority;—and we do hereby order this proclamation to be published at the Cou t House door, and in some public newspaper, and warn the said slave that if he do not immediately return to his said master, and answer the charges aforesaid, it is lawful for any person to capture him, by slaving him or otherwise without accusation or impeachment of any crime.

Given under our hands and seals, this 24th day of June. JAS. GARRASON, J. P. [SEAL.] WM. J. CORNWALL, J. P. [SEAL.]

TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS REWARD. THE ABOVE REVAED will be given for the said JIM dead or alive, or for his confinement in any jail in the state so that I can get him again. The said JIM is about 5 feet 10 inches high, is well-set, and weighs about 180 lbs.. quick spoken and with smooth black skin. The said negro was purchased from the estate of T. H. Williams, deceased.

A REWARD
OF TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS each, will be given for the apprehension and delivery of my two boys, SCLOMON and ESSEC. SOLOMON is dark, full head of hair, thick lips, has a scar on his left hand between his thumb and finger—his height about five feet, ten or eleven inches ESSEC is about five feet, five or seven inches high-vellow skin, has a scar between the right eye and eye

PAINTS_PAINTS. DURE WHITE LEAD:

" Snow White Zinc; "White Gloss Zinc; Linseed Oil, Varnish, Patent Dryers, &c. For sale whole ale and retail, by
W. H. LIPPITT,
Feb. 16.
Druggist & Chemist. sale and retail, by

NEW SASH, BLIND AND DOOR MANUFACTORY. LOCATED AT ARGYLE, ROBESON CO., N. C.,
MMEDIATELY on the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Rail Road, 84 miles from Wilmington, N. C., where
the subscribers are prepared to manufacture. at the short
est notice, SASH, BLINDS, DOORS and MOULDINGS of every description.

The best quality of GLASS is always kept on hand.-

BLINDS painted and trimmed ready for hanging. Our lumber is all kiln-dried before it is worked up.

We respectfully solicit the patronage of the public, and trust by our endeavors to please that we shall receive a lib-

Any person wishing to leave orders or obtain a list prices, can do so by calling in Wilmington, N. C., on H. M. Bishop, at the Farmer's House, or Messrs. J. T. Petteway A Co.; or by addressing SILAS SHEETZ & CO., Gillopolis P. O., Robeson county, N. C. S. SHEETZ, S. SHEETZ, G. M. McLEAN,

NEW WATER WHEEL. GREAT INVENTION. THE SUBSCRIBER takes this method of informing the public, that, after many years of experience, he has succeeded in inventing a WATER WHEEL which he can confidently recommend as being simpler in construction, more powerful in performance with a given amount or head of water, and more durable and less liable to get out of order than any Wheel now in use or heretofore offered to

This Wheel was patented on the 29th January, 1861. It being a packed Wheel, no water can escape between the top of the Wheel and the bottom of the case, and conse

so simple in construction that any mechanic can put it in atter having once seen it done. It will, with a 7½ feet of water, grind from 12 to 40 bushels of Corn per hour, and is suited to any head of water from 2 feet upwards. It has only six buckets and turns out 84 square inches of water, being all that it requires for the performance of any amount of labor.

As above stated, this Wheel is patented, and I take pleasure in offering it to any person wanting a cheap, powerful and durable Water Wheel, adapted to grist mills, upright or circular saw mills, cotton gins, factories, or any other kind of machinery in driving which water-power is used, furnishing sizes of Wheels from two feet upwards, adapted to any head of water. I will furnish and put in running order a Wheel attached to any person's mill for \$75, or I will sell the right to use one for \$25. I will also sell County and State Rights.

From the information which I have received from a creditable source, I have formed the opinion that many of the wounned, and, perhaps, all the killed, were sent on board the rebel steamers in the Sound prior to the capitulation. Only two killed were found, and these discovered in the out-houses of Fort Clark the day of the evacuation of their work.

I understand from Surgeon Wyatt and Mr. Brown.

State Rights.

Any person wishing to purchase Wheels, individual, County or State rights, or desiring any information will receive immediate attention by applying to or addressing James Armstrong, John O. Armstrong, James M. Armstrong, Dobbinsville, Sampson county, N. C., their Agents, Mesars. Hart & Bailey, Wilmington, N. C., or the subscriber, GEORGE W. ARMSTRONG, Patentee.

The patentee refers to the following Certificate from competent persons who have seen the operation of his wheel:—
This is to certify, that we, the undersigned, have seen the performance of the new Water Wheel, invented by George W. Armstrong, of Sampson county, N. C. It grinds a bushel of good meal in 3 minutes and 48 seconds, with 7 feet 5 inches of water, and saves half the water with comparison of other wheels.

Surrender, in the privateer Winslow.

Willoughby Davis, aged 22, native of North Carolina step, not serious.

William E. Clark, aged 17, native of North Carolina of William E. Clark, aged 17, native of North Carolina of William E. Clark, aged 17, native of North Carolina of William E. Clark, aged 18, native of North Carolina of William E. Clark, aged 19, n

JOHN BARDEN! JAS. H. LAMB. DANIEL JOHNSON. R. W. TATOM.

March 28th, 1861. SUNNYSIDE NURSERY.

OFF HATTERAS INLET, United Statas Flag Ship Minnesold

August 30th, 1861. Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy: Sir-I have the honor to inform you that we have been eminently successful in our expedition. All that one-half inc could be wished by the most hopeful has been accom-

This morning we are taking on board the Minnesota, officers and men-numbering six bundred and fifteenwhich surrendered yesterday after the bombardment

from the fleet of parts of two days. I shall forward a full account immediately on my arrival at New York, whither I have concluded to land them, as requested in your communication in reference

anding them I shall return to Campton Reads. Respectfully your obedient servant, S. H. STRINGHAM. Flag Officer Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

OFF HATTERAS INLET, United States Flag Ship Minnesota, August 30th, 1861.

Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy: Sir-I have the honor to enclose the articles of pitulation agreed upon at the surrender of the forts at the Inlet of Hatteras, North Carolina. If the department has any orders, I should be pleased to receive them at New York.

Respectfully, your obedient servant, S. H. STRINGHAM, Flag Officer Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

OFF HATTERAS INLET,

United States Flog Ship Minnesota, August 29, 1861. Articles of capitulation between Flag Officer Stringham Commanding the Atlantic Blockading Squadron, and Benjamin F Butler, United States Army, Commanding on behalf of the United States Government, and Samuel Barron, Commanding the Naval Force for the defences of North Carolina and Virginia, and Col. Martin, Commanding the Forces, and Major Andrews, Commanding the States of Fort Bertserses, Commanding the

same Forces, at Fort Batteras. It is stipulated and agreed between the contracting parties that the forces under command of the said Bar-Cromartie, Emeline Cromartie, George H. Cromartie, arms, men and property under the command of said Barron, Martin and Andrews, be unconditionally surrendered to the Government of the United States, in agreed by the contracting parties, on the part of the said United States Government, that the officers and men shall receive the treatment due to prisoners of war. In witness whereof, we, the said Stringham and Butler, on behalf of the United States, and the said Barron, Martin and Andrews, representing the forces at Hatteras Inlet, hereunto interchangeably set our hands this twenty-ninth day of August, A. D., 1861, and of the in-

dependence of the United States the eighty-fifth year. S. H. STRINGHAM, [Signed] Flag Officer Atlantic Blockading Squadron. BENJ. F. BUTLER, Major General U. S. Army Commanding S. BARRON. Flag Officer Confederate States Navy, Commanding Naval Forces Virginia and North Carolina. WM. F. MARIIN

Colonel Seventh Regiment Infantry N. C. Vols. W. L. G. ANDREWS, Major Commanding Forts Hatteras and Clark.

United States Chartered Steamer Adelaide, August 31, 1861. To Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy: Sir: I have to report that the expedition to Cape Hatteras Inlet has resulted in a signal victory over the ebels. The capture of two forts 25 cannon and one thousand stand of arms, seven hundred and fifteen prisoners, amongst whom are Captain Samuel Barron, Lieutenant Sharpe and Dr. Wyatt M. Browne, all late

of the United States Navy, and Major Andrews and other officers, late of the United States Army. The amount of loss on their side is not exactly known. live are ascertained to have been buried, and eleven wounded are on board this vessel. Many were carried away. Lieut. Murdough, late of the United States Navy, is among the number, with the loss of an arm. We met with no casualty of any consequence whatever. The surrender was unconditional. For all particulars I beg to refer to the report of Flag Officer Silas H Stringham, and Major General Benjamin F. Butler. Although the Adelaide and George Peabody were chartered for other especial service, yet, to further im-

portant operations, I consented to take the troops on poard from Newport News and Fortress Monroe-nine hundred men, with arms, provisions and munitions of war-and landed part of them, about three hundred, amidst a heavy surt, until the boats filled and become unmanageable. The men-of-war hauled in, and commenced a heavy cannonade, at a quarter past 10 A. M., on the 28th, and kept it up at intervals all day, and recommencing on the 29th, at quarter past eight, with increased effect. The enemy's reinforcements endeavoring to land-a thousand or fifteen hundred men-they were driven back, and at 11:30 they displayed a flag of truce, and were forced to surrender at discretion.

On the appearance of the white flag I steamed into the inlet, and laid behind the fort, ready to throw the remaining troops ashore, either in case of a commencement or cessation of hostilities. The George Peabody, Lieut. Lowry, did the same. At the surrender we officiated in the ceremonies, after which the prisoners were brought to this vessel, and next day, the 30th inst., placed them on board the Minnesota, which vessel sailed at 2.30 P. M. for New York, and we left for Annapolis, with Major-General Butler, United States army, and the wounded prisoners. I hope my endeavours in the case may meet your full approbation, and beg to recommend to your consideration the conduct of Lieutenant Commanding R. B. Lowry, associated with me in this work, and placed in charge of the George Peabody; of Dr. Wm. M. King, United States Navy, who volunteered for the expedition. I have also receiv ed valuable assistance from my corps of pilots, and from Dr. C. Shellwagen and James Forsyth, who acted in place of junior officers.

I am, very respectfully, Your obedient servant, H. C. SHELLWAGEN, Comm'dr. U. S. CHARTERED STEAMER ADELAIDE, August 31, 1861.

Sir: In obedience to your order I have the honor nerewith to turnish you a complete list of the wounded prisoners taken at the surrender of Fort Hatteras. The whole number is thirteen, and eleven of these were transferred to this steamer by the order of Flag Officer Silas H. Stringham. The two remaining men

were found to be too seriously injured to permit of their being moved, and were consequently left in the fort in the charge of a medical officer. From the information which I have received from

formerly of the United States navy, at present holding a commission in the army of the Confederate States,

and in charge of the medical department of Forts Hat fort 615 men and a thousand more within an b teras and Clark, that ex-Lieutenant Murdough, of the United States navy, was very badly injured, a fragment of a shell striking his forearm and making a compound of a shell striking his forearm and making a compound of a shell striking his forearm and making a compound of a shell striking his forearm and making a compound of a shell striking his forearm and making a compound of a shell striking his forearm and making a compound of a shell striking his forearm and making a compound of a shell striking his forearm and making a compound of a shell striking his forearm and making a compound of the call, but that he was anxious to spare the effusion of a shell striking his forearm and making a compound of the call, but that he was anxious to spare the effusion of a shell striking his forearm and making a compound of a shell striking his forearm and making a compound of a shell striking his forearm and making a compound of a shell striking his forearm and making a compound of a shell striking his forearm and making a compound of a shell striking his forearm and making a compound of a shell striking his forearm and making a compound of the call his forearm and making a compound of the call his forearm and making a compound of the call his forearm and making a compound of the call his forearm and making a compound of the call his forearm and making a compound of the call his forearm and making a compound of the call his forearm and making a compound of the call his forearm and making a compound of the call his forearm and making a compound of the call his forearm and making a compound of the call his forearm and making a compound of the call his forearm and making a compound of the call his forearm and making a compound of the call his forearm and making a compound of the call his forearm and making a compound of the call his forearm and the call hi urrender, in the privateer Winslow.

thigh. Doing well.

James A. Cooney, aged 23, native of North Carolina,
Tar River Boys, deeply lacerated wound, involving dethoid muscle of left shoulder; quite serious although the
joint is not believed to be implicated.

W. G. Andrews, of the Hamilton Guards—lacerated
wound, inflicting tursus and metatarsus—left—just
oozing of blood. Serious.

Logan Mills, aged 18, native of North Carolins— Lenoir Brayes, slight flesh wound, of middle third of left leg, external surface.

Wilson J. Forbes, aged 27, native of North Caroline Jonesborough Guards—lacerated wound, about two and one-half inches long and three inches deep, upon part of upper third of thigh, posterior surface.

Henry Hines, aged 25, pative of North Carolina—Lenoir Braves, seriously lacerated wound in the left side.

Ashley Keele, aged 25, a native of North Carolina, Hamilton Guards, lacerated wound in the left side. John Mills, aged 18, native of North Carolina, Tar River Boys, wound produced by a fragment of shell, occupying posterior aspect of forearm; joint perhaps implicated.

to prisoners coming into possession of the navy. After Mr. Gilbert Rogerson, native of North Carolina, Roanoke Guards, contusion of right foot, considerable swelling, but no fracture.

'Francis Mooring, aged 51, a native of North Carolina, Lenoir Braves, right half of frontis, with a portion of anterior lobe of brain, carried away by a piece of shell; wound mortal. John Mooring, aged 18, a native of North Carolina, Tar River Boys, composed and complicated fracture of left arm, and compound fracture of left thigh; wounds

mortal. The above named men were placed under my care after the surrender of Fort Hatteras, on the afternoon of the 27th inst. The injuries were caused by fragments of shells during the bombardment of the fort, which not only lacerated, but in many, if not all the cases, burned

the soft parts. I am very respectfully, your obedient servant, WM. M. KING, To commander H. S. Steelwagen, United States Na-

vy, commanding steamer Adelaide, on special service. Report of Major-General Butler to Major-General

The following is the report made by Gen. Butler: U. S. FLAG SHIP MINNESOTA, Aug. 30. GENERAL: Agreeable to your orders I embarked on the steamer Adelaide and George Peabody 500 of the 20th Regiment New York Volunteers, Col. Weber commanding; 220 of the 9th Regiment New York Union Coast Guard, Capt. Nixon commanding, and 60 terms of full capitulation. And it is stipulated and force to operate in conjunction with the fleet under Flag

> We left Fortress Monroe on Monday, the 26th inst. at 1 o'clock P. M. The last ship of our fleet arrived off Hatteras Inlet about 4 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon. Such preparations as were possible for the landing were made in the evening, and at daylight next morning dispositions were made for an attack on the forts by the

fleet, and for the landing of the troops. Owing to the previous prevalence of Southwest gales heavy surf was breaking on the beach. Every effort was made to land the troops, and after about 315 were landed, including marines from the fleet and regulars, both of the gunboats on which we depended, were swamped in the surf, and both the flatboats stove, and brave attempt being made by Lieut. Crosby, U. S. army, serving with the army as post captain at Fortress Monroe, who had volunteered to come down with l the steam-tug Fanny, belonging to the army, to land in a boat from the war steamer Pawnee, resulted in the beaching of the boat, so that she could not be got off.

It was impracticable to land more troops because of the rising wind and sea. Fortunately a twelve pound rified boatgun loaned us by the flag-ship, and a twelve pound howitzer were landed, the last slightly damaged. Our landing was completely covered by the shells of the Monticello and the Harriet Lane.

I was on board the Harriet Lane, directing the disembarkation of the troops by means of signals, and was stove. We were induced to desist from further attempts at landing troops by the rising of the wind, and because in the meantime the fleet had opened fire on the nearest fort, which was finally silenced and its flag struck. No firing had been opened upon our troops from the other fort, and its flag was also struck.

Supposing this to be a signal of surrender, Colonel Weber advanced his troops, already landed upon the beach. The Harriet Lane, Captain Faunce, by my direction tried to cross the bar, to get into the smooth water of the inlet, when a fire was opened upon the Monticello, which had proceeded in advance of us, from the other fort. Several shots struck her, but without causing any injury, as I am informed.

So well convinced were both the officers of the navy and of the army that the forts had surrendered at this time, that the frigate Susquehannah had towed the frigate Cumberland to an offing. The fire was then re-opened, as there was no signal from either, upon both In the meantime a few men from the Coast Guard

had advanced up the beach with Lieut. Creigel, who was acting as volunteer aid, (and whose gallautry and services I wish to commend,) and took possession of the smaller fort, which was found to have been abandoned by the enemy, and raised the American flag thereon. It had become necessary, owing to the threatening appearance of the weather, that all the ships should make an offing, which was done with reluctance, from necessity, thus leaving the troops on the shore, part of them in possession of the small fort, about 700 yards from the large one, and the rest bivouacked on the

beach, near the place of landing, about two miles north Early the next morning the Harriet Lane ran in shore or the purpose of covering any attack upon the troops. At the same time a large steamer was observed coming the enemy, but she was prevented from landing them by Capt. Johnson, of the Coast Guard, who had placed the two guns from the ships and the 6 pounder taken from the enemy in a small sand battery and opened fire upon the rebel steamer.

At 8 o'clock the fleet opened, fire again, the flag ship being anchored as near as the water permitted, and the other ships coming gallantly into action. It was evident after a few experiments that our shot fell short. An increased length of fire was telegraphed, and firing was commenced with shells of fifteen seconds' fuse.

I had sent Mr. Fist, acting aid-de-camp, for the pur-

pose of gaining intelligence of the movements of the troops and of the enemy. I then went with the Fanny the purpose of effecting a landing of the remainde fort. I then went with the Fanny over the bar into the inlet. At the same time the troops, under Colonel Weber, marched up the beach, and a signal was made

from the flag ship to cease firing.

As the steamer Fanny rounded in over the bar the rebel steamer Winslow went up the channel, having a large number of secession troops on board which she had not landed. We threw a shot from the Fanny, but

she proved to be out of range.

I then sent Lieut. Crosby on shore to demand the meaning of the white flag. The boat soon returned, bringing Lieut. Creigel with the following communication from Samuel Barron, late captain in the United Navy.
[Here follows the memorandum from Capt. Barron

The fight lasted for a day and a half, out of which the thoid muscle of left shoulder; quite serious although the joint is not believed to be implicated.

RSERY.

ROCKINGHAM, N. C.

d other Fruit Trees for REES is the figest in the L. H. WEBB, Agent.

2-34*

Tar Kiver Boys, deeply lacerated wound, involving details and a half, out of which time there were 14 hours of incessant firing, curing which time there were 14 hours of incessant firing, curing which time there were 14 hours of incessant firing, curing which time there were 14 hours of incessant firing, curing which time there were 14 hours of incessant firing, curing which time there were 14 hours of incessant firing, curing which time there were 14 hours of incessant firing, curing which time there were 14 hours of incessant firing, curing which time there were 14 hours of incessant firing, curing which time there were 14 hours of incessant firing, curing which time there were 15 hours of the finding the form of the sad and the violet to ramo. It may be as an at the violet it to ramo. It may be as an at the violet into the case which is matter and can which the time there were 14 hours of incessant firing, curing which time there were 14 hours of incessant firing, curing which the time there were 14 hours of incessant firing, curing which the death whole line of our coast with a view to making the best whole line of our coast with a view to making the best whole line of our coast with a view to making the best whole line of our coast which the time there were 14 hours of incessant firing, curing which the finding the f

the amount of fuses.

al for the manufacture of these caps. They were of tolerably good quality. Among the guns captured was a large ten-inch Co-lumbiad, from the Tredegar Works, Richmond, which had not been mounted.

Our vessels took three prizes-one brig, the Henry C

to the United States, but in the employment of the Confederates, with miscellaneous cargoes. A gentleman connected with the expedition reports that the Federal forces were landed and drawing up in troops, we again returned to the Winslow, and taking

a plentiful supply of ammunition, we went alongside the line on the beach, when it was found that there were 319 men under Col. Max Webber, of the New York 20th Schrs, and took all the troops on board, and safely landregiment. At this time the wind raised a little, and it ed everything at the Fort. Our escare was truly miwas found impossible to land more troops. Pickets raculous. Nobly has the 'Ellis' performed her duty in this terrible encounter, and it is due to her that her were immediately posted, under command of Lieut. Ledder, of the regulars.

Fort Clark, which had been evacuated, but they were compelled to retire again, owing to the shells fired from and no doubt employed themselves for the coming strugthe fleet falling therein, and they marched back to the place of landing, where they bivouacked for the night.

See It is start to the light we were employed in making the Fort impregnable, as we then thought. Much of the fleet commenced bombarding the second fort, called Fort ted to the fact that we did not possess ourselves of Ft. Hatteras, which soon after displayed the white flag, and the fort was entered by Capt. Nixon, of the Union heads than mine thought otherwise. Certain it is, in Coast Guard; Lieut. Creigel, of General Butler's staff, Volunteers, Col. Hawkins commanding; 100 of the and Sergeant Daivoge. They were conducted to the tent of Commodore Barron, the commander of the Conof the U. S. Artillery, Lieut Larned commanding, as a federate forces. After some preparatory and common of Hatteras, the key of the Sound—the almost entire place remarks, the commodore placed in the hands of control of the Sound—the road open to invasion at any Lieut. Creigel the following propositions, which he immediately carried to Gen. Butler :

> MEMORANDUM. Flag Officer Samuel Barron, C. S. Navy, offers to surrender Fort Hatteras, with all the arms and munitions of war. The officers be allowed to go out with side arms, and the men without arms to retire.

S. BARON. [Signed] Commanding Naval defences of Virginia and North Carolina. GEN. BUTLER'S REPLY.

The following reply of Gen. Butler was dispatched by Captain Crosby, U. S. N., and Lieut. Creigel: FORT HATTERAS, Aug. 29, 1861. Memorandum: Benjamin F. Butler, Major General commanding United States Army, in reply to the com-

terms offered are these: Full capitulation, the officers and men to be treated as prisoners of war. No other terms admissible. Commanding officers to meet on board flag ship Minnesota

to arrange details. On the reception of this, the Commodore called council of war of his field officers, and accepted the terms offered, when they proceeded to the flag ship to arrange the details.

The prisoners were then put on board the flag ship Minnesota and the fort taken possession of. The stars about landing with them at the time the boats were and stripes were hoisted from the fort by Capt. Crosby, of the U.S. N., and Lieut. Creigel, amid the cheers of the troops and the booming of the cannon lately in the

possession of the enemy. GEN WOOL CONGRATULATES THE TROOPS. Gen. Wool on Saturday issued the following: HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA, Fortress Monroe, Aug. 31, 1861.

The Commanding General has the great satisfaction of announcing a glorious victory, achieved by the combined operations of the army and navy at Cape Hatteras Inlet. North Carolina, under the command of Commodore Stringham and Major-General Butler. The result of the gallant enterprise is the capture of 730 men under the command of Commodore Barron, and one of the North Carolina cabinet, one thousand stand of arms, seventy-five kegs of powder, five stand of colours, thirty-one pieces of cannon, including one ten inch Columbiad, a brig loaded with cotton, and a brig loaded with provisions and stores, and one hundred and fifty bags of coffee. All of which exploits were achieved by the army and navy, 800 volunteers and 60 regulars of the command.

The gallant affair will not fail to stimulate the regulars and the volunteers to greater exertions to prepare themselves for future and greater achievements. Obedience, order and discipline are indispensable to maintain the interests, the honor and humane institu-

tions of the Union. From the Washington, N. C., Dispatch. ombardment and Capture of Forts Clark and

Hatteras—By an Eye-Witness
The following communication was written by a young officer on board of the C. S. Steamer Ellis to send to a near relative, and not for the public eye. In seeking that we might publish it:

C. S. STEAMER "ELLIS."

HATTERAS INLET, Aug. 29, 1861. Editor of the Dispatch-Dear Sir :- On Tuesday the This was also officially communicated to Lieut. Colone Johnson, commanding the forces on Portsmouth, with a dispatch to bring up all his available men immediately.

Johnson having made all preparations for leaving with his command, requested our gallant Captain, W. T. Muse, to convey a portion of them up for him, which our kind captain immediately and courteously granted. the "Tar River Boys," capt., or rather now, col. Johnson, were embarked soon as possible. After weighing anchor, we moved cheerily ahead under the control of our scientific engineer, Whomsley, and all seemed happy as a marriage belle. The day which was to realize our and the finding of the Things had otherwise ordered.

dispatch boat 'M. C. Downing,' just from Hatteras, bringing up the intelligence that the patriotic little band of 100 men who were at Fort Clark, a little above Fort Hatteras, after making a desperate resistance, firing their last shot, had evacuated the Fort, having previously rendered the guns useless by spiking and dismounting them, and that the Vandal Horde of the North, led on by a traitorous Methodist Minister,* had landed and taken possession of the Fort, and now the "Stars and Stripes" were floating over the time-honored soil of the Old North State; that Fort Hatters was still gallant-Willoughby Davis, aged 22, native of North Carolinate, aged 23, native of North Carolinate, aged 24, native of North Carolinate, aged 25, native of North Carolinate, aged 26, native of North Carolinate, aged 27, native of North Carolinate, aged 27, native of North Carolinate, aged 28, native of North Carolinate, aged 29, native of North Carolinate, aged 29, native of North Carolinate, aged 29, native of North Carolinate, aged 20, native of North Carolinate, aged 21, native of North Carolinate, aged 21, native of North Carolinate, aged 22, native of North Carolinate, aged 22, native of North Carolinate, aged 22, native of North Carolinate, aged 27, native of North Carolinate, aged 28, native of North Carolinate, aged 27, native of North Carolinate, aged 28, native aged 29, native of North Carolinate, aged 29, native age at this time we saw the steamer 'Winslow' approaching with a plenty of ammunition, and the following officers on board:—Capt. Samtime there were 14

charged 374 cents per square for each insertion after the first.

No advertisement, reflecting upon private character can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted. Official F. derai Report of the Capture of the Sand and neck—expectorating blood; not much constitutional made. As the co-operation of the War Department was uel Barron, Lieuts. Sharp and Murdoch, and Surgeon Batteries on Cape Hatteries Beach.

| December 1 | December 2 | December 2 | December 3 | December 3 | December 4 | Decem eccessary, other preliminaries requiring time were indisensable, so that it was not until Monday, the 26th ult., from the Fort. This was indeed cheering, and our exthat the expedition sailed. The success is perfect, and every anticipation of the Department is realized.

Among the papers captured was a press copy of a letter from the late American Consul at Rio, Robert G. Scott, giving a list of all the vessels leaving or to leave that port depring a month with a full description. Island, but so far no one was hurt, except two men that port during a month, with a full description of Island, but so far no one was hurt, except two men their cargoes and destination. By this information the killed and Lieut. Knight wounded, while retreating from rebel privateers knew just when and where to look for the vessels, and six named in the list were captured.

The privateers knew just when and where to look for captain, with that firmness and tranquility which The report of the engineer-in-chief of the Confederate ever characterizes the true officer and gentleman, ran States was also among the papers found. It stated the C. S. steamer "Ellis" near the Fort, which that all the good guns at Norfolk are expended; also the Yankees, as we were not only a gunboat, but our decks were crowed with men. Protected by Some hand-made percussion caps were found, and it was ascertained that the copper had been stripped from one of the prizes (the bark Linwood) to furnish materiand fast by us, we remained unburt. One thing I can and fast by us, we remained unburt. One thing I can wouch for is, that there is not a man upon this little steamer but who has grown familiar with that reculiar whizzing sound, which always accompanies a ball in its flight through the air. Several rifle cannon balls passed in close proximity to us; and though perhaps it was the first time that some of them had ever heard a cannon Rodgers, of New York, and two light boats, belonging fired, yet the crew and officers stood it with the most perfect nonchalance, exhibiting throughout the whole

action perfect confidence in their officers, and a reliance

upon the Almighty hand After safely landing the

do.....do.

services should be acknowledged. Too much praise cannot be given to her commander and crew. A scouting party, under Lieut. Col. Weiss and Lieut.

Creigel, proceeded up the beach, capturing one brass field piece and a horse. The force then advanced to the dreadful work of to-morrow, retired for the night, Early next morning they again returned, and the disaster which occurred on Thursday may be attribu-Clark by the bayonet that night; but wiser and older my opinion, it was one of the causes, second only to the hameful neglect of the authorities in not properly fortifying the coast, that caused our defeat. From these moment-Capt. Barron, Lieut. Sharp and about 700 or 800 gallant men prisoners, taken by the Abolition

Kangaroos, besides prolonging, in my opinion, the war for 1/2 a year. I must not here forget to mention a trivial circumstance, it may seem, but one which exhibits the brave man and patriot. On going to the Fort about two o'clock at night, Lieut. Murdoch might be seen standing, in the clear moonlight, upon the well-defended ramparts of Hatteras. He was calmly superintending the work about the guns, having one fixed so as better to bear on the enemy wi h which he himself intended to fight. No one who saw him could doubt but that he would do good service. The next morning, August 29th, a day ever memorable to those who witnessed or munication of Samuel Barron, commanding forces at participated in this sublime but terrible contest, rose alm and beautiful. This was just what the Yankee ing to and fro, on duty to capt. Barron, who was very anxious for me to go ashore and help about the guns, as they had not many in the Fort who knew much about gunnery; but as we had not the officers to spare, capt. Muse would not consent for me to go. I will here mention a fact to show how close the Yankees were to the Fort. While ashore standing on the ramparts, in company with captain Barron, Lieut. Sharp and Lieut. Barron, all of us being in uniform, were of course a good mark, and the Yankees thought so too, for whiz went a ball in close proximity to the captain's head, while several struck in the parapet immediately under us. It will here be proper to state that Midshipman J. M. Stafford had been sent ashore, where, during the fight, he fully performed his duty and rendered valuable service, con-

ducting himself with manly coolness, surpassing his years.

and as she passed Fort Clark the "Stars and Stripes

At 81% A. M., the frigate 'Wabash' steamed up,

were waved three times to her from the parapet of the Fort, which she acknowledged by dipping her colors. She then rounded to, dropped anchors, and opened fire upon the Fort. She was immediately joined by the 'Susquebanna,' 'Cumberland' and 'Minnesota' in an incessant fire of shell, which dropped thick and fast around and in the Fort. The Fort replied at intervals, and the 'Susquebanna' was evidently damaged, as she withdrew from the range of the Fort, and only fired two more shots during the engagement, her place being supplied by the 'Roanoke.' Fort Clark now also opened on Ft. Hat-teras, together with several other land batteries, which they had erected on shore, one of these, consisting of rifle cannon, seemed to pay particular attention to us, and as they gradually got our range, they came near hitting us several times, so that we changed our position, and the guns were turned on the Fort. All eyes were now turned to that gallant little Fort fighting against such desperate odds. One continual stream of shell fell upon it, but still it does not fire! What can be the matter? Look, there goes the Fort ! again ! again ! but alas ! all fall far short. The reason is now evident, they cannot reach the vessels, while every shot almost from them tells upon the Fort. Amid a perfect hail-storm of iron a boat leaves the Fort! What can it want! My God! they are bringing the wounded to the Steamer! What a terrible scene!-Never shall I forget it. They approach. Surely that blackened face, that body almost covered with blood information to give to the public, he kindly consented cannot be the noble and chivalrous Lieut. Murdoch!-Alas! it is. He had fallen, manfully battling against them by the side of his gun, with words of encouragement upon his lips. After firing three or four very effective shots, which crippled the 'Susquehanna,' and finding they were out of range of our guns, he remarked 27th instant, information reached us that a large fleet of some 13 war vessels were anchored off Fort Hatterss up, when we will give it to them again." But he had hardly uttered these words ere an eleven inch shell exploding close by, sent two or three fragments of shell through his left arm, completely shattering it to pieces, causing great, exhaustion, and loss of blood. He was supplied with lint by Mr. Tredwell, one of our officers. who had very thoughtfully provided some for his own use, should he be wounded, and who, during the whole Accordingly the troops, consisting of the "Washington action, behaved, as did all the officers, with the utmost Grays," capt. Sparrow, the "Hertford Light Infantry," coolness and firmness. He was taken on board the capt. Sharp, the "Morris Guards," capt. Gilliam, and 'Winslow,' and placed under the care of Surgeon Greencoolness and firmness. He was taken on board the

hopes of a battle had now arrived, and we were all more day many a fireside was made desolate; many a mother than anxious to reach Hatteras, and participate in the action, and to relieve the devoted band who must, by this time, be bearing the rude shock of war. Who could look upon the brave and determined set of men with us and doubt the issue? Everywhere was seen with us and doubt the issue? Everywhere was seen the necessary attendants of war! But smiling faces and happy countenances. Would to God! what is that appearing on the Fort? A white flag that the coming morrow had brought no change upon those bronzed and manly cheeks; but the Ruler of All full of joy and hope at the prospects of beating the Yankees, cannot now be sueing for peace! Yet it is Proceeding up the Sound, we came up with the little so! Such a continual stream of shell was more than given away, and every shell now played sad havoc among them; so laying aside their pride they yielded to necessity, and to prevent any more sacrifice of life, had resignd themselves to months' imprisonment, perhaps the loathsome dens of the Toombs! It was truly a humiliating sight, and one long to be remembered by both parties. Every man within that little Fort that day the greatest fights of the age. To us it was indeed sad to see men like Barron and Sharp of the Navy, and like

The fight lasted for a day and a half, out of which

WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1861

WE ARE forced to the conclusion that our Raleigh cotemporaries are wasting their ink by keeping up their erything that is done. With all due reverence we may squabbles over the Convention and the Legislature. be permitted to add that poor, weak man, finds much to The people, like Mercutio in the play, will soon be ready | rail about in the orderings of an Allwise Providence; to exclaim "a plague on both your houses!"-for and, without meaning to institute any comparison where be erroneous.- Daily Journal, 19th inst. houses please read bodies.

pected of them the better. With all due respect to in- essarily imply the possession of superior knowledge or dividuals, we question if the action or spirit of either wisdom. body will be permanently regarded in the future as quite coming up to the requirements of the present occasion.— The short session of the Legislature in May last was at Lincoln, for Scott and Lincoln are also both of them least prompt and efficient. So was the course of the Con- Doctors. According to sundry papers in Richmond vention for a day or two, after which there was little of and elsewhere, the Confederate commanders and the the same sort of thing exhibited, and a too evident dis- members of the Confederate Government are timid position was manifested, first, it seemed to us to treat the Legislature with disrespect; and second, to set corks and fix pins for personal and partizan objects; and, although elected under peculiar circumstances, and for a measures neither discussed nor even thought of at the time of the election of the delegates to that body.— There was an evident desire to tear things up by the acted upon careful consideration and have had good heads. While the Convention lasted, people felt in dan-

journment. case, and if prolonged beyond such necessity, becomes cessity of "taking the oath" frequently. dangerous and tyrannical. We see no reason in the When means are evidently inadequate to ends. and necessity of the case for the re-assembling of the Con- when the plainest of common sense can see it, then, when vention. For the purposes of ordinary legislation let us a misfortune comes, the evident result of a carelessness look to the ordinary channels, not to a body claiming to that would take no warning and a contemptuous indifproceed upon a higher law than the Constitution, not ference that too plainly indicated the total absence of required to bend their legislation to conform to that in- all care or concern, then indeed the thing speaks for it-

House of Representatives will devolve upon the ten die- fault-finding. tricts into which the State has been divided, the voters choosing one member from each district as formerly, the districts being, however, somewhat smaller, ours, for instance, being reduced by the excision of Duplin and Sampson, thus securing the largely preponderant power Nothing later has been heard from that point. to upper section of the district. The election will take place in November, as will also the election for Presi-

In choosing delegates, the convention selected two delegates from the State at large, answering to senators, although the Provisional Congress consisted of only one body. The gentlemen sent were no doubt a compromise, but were essentially the choice of the distinctive, though not ultra States Rights men in the convention. One was from the East, and the other from the West. One had been, according to former classification, a Democrat, the other had been a Whig. One had been an original Secessionists, the other had been a member of the Union Party until his experience in the so-called Peace Congress showed him the worse than weakness of the reed upon which he had been trying to lean. Both of these gentlemen acted in Congress with honesty, ability and good faith, we have no doubt. So, no doubt would other gentlemen have done, for we trust that the time will never come when the State will have but one or two men of sense and honesty.

However, the selections made gave satisfaction, here at least, and to the members of both the former parties. It is possible that the not pleasant feelings existing between the Legislature and the Convention may rather influence the former body to look with less than favor upon elections made by the latter.

As to the politics of the Senators and Representatives the old Federation, nor that some of the political and party elements of the one organization will be transferred to the other, but they will be greatly modified by the transition. Principles are eternal, but the mode of applying them is dictated by circumstances. Out of these circumstances may arise parties divided in opinion, but let us not anticipate the course of events by suffering ourselves to be prematurely arrayed into parties or want prominent and lucrative offices.

The Legislature will adjourn on Monday next at 6 o'clock, P. M. No choice as yet for Senators.

under command of Captain Wm. K. Bachman, son of since, most probably originated: Rev. Doctor Bachman, arrived here this morning, numbering 107 men. The officers are-Captain, Wm. K. Bachman; First Lieutenant, James Simmons, Jr., Second Lieutenant, R. Seigling; Third Lieutenant, male institute, located at Thomasville, N. C., and also Henry Wagener.

The volunteers are a very fine-looking body of men, enlisted for the war and on their way to Virginia .-There are still left seven German Companies under arms in Charleston.—Daily Journal, 11th.

General Butler has gone to Boston, been gone some time. He made a glorification speech in Faneuil Hall. He has gone and done it. He has captured Hatteras, that great work, constructed by Major Beverhout Thompson, the hero of Deep River. We are not cer- hand and deal with Mr. Thomas in the most rigid mantain whether he took Thompson or not. We have no ner, for if men who sit in high places are allowed to hard feelings against anybody, but as a matter of economy, we confess we think the State could, without loss, in life who set law at defiance and aid the invaders of yea, verily, with profit, have spared Mr. Thompson and our soil. some others before the Deep River affair; and this being the case we think that Mr. Thompson, being a pa- Messrs. Drucker & Heilbrun, triot, owed it to himself and to his country to be promptly taken at Hatteras. But human nature is weak, and perhaps even duty failed to assert its power, and captu- Southern men. I received an account on you for ration may be still unsought, nay, avoided, by that If done soon, N. C. money at par will be received in great slack-water engineer.

But returning to our muttons, we may breathe a little more freely, since Benjamin Franklin Butler is no longer off our coasts, for B. F. has the eye of an engineer, yes, two eyes so twisted that he can see around corners. and can shape his line of vision into a parabolic curve, like the flight of a bomb-shell, so as to see what is doing behind stone walls and mud entrenchments

NEW HANOVER COUNTY COURT convened at the Court House this forenoon, Jas. T. Miller, Esq., Chairman, presiding.

AMPUTATING INSTRUMENTS.—Any medical gentleman him as a secret and most dangerous enemy.

It is proper to remark that, as Mr. Thomas claims to will confer a favor by communicating with Dr. J. A. Miller, Surgeon Eight Regiment N. C. Volunteers, ing out heavy duns, similar to the above, which makes now at Camp Wyatt, near Wilmington.

WE ARE WORKING UP TO THEM GRADUALLY, steadi ly, slowly, yet surely. Our troops are not making any Bull Run parade of it, but every foot gained is held and made the means of still further gains.

tors, and so forth, are able to find serious fault with ev. our informant left there (Beaufort.) no parity exists, we may from this instance learn that The sooner they all get through with the duties ex- the mere indulgence of a spirit of censure does not nec-

According to Dr. Russell, General Beauregard ought to have advanced immediately upon Drs. Scott and lazy or unfaithful. They have not pushed on to Wash ington in a manner to suit them.

Now, we may be excused for supposing in the ab sence of any real information, for mere theorizing is not peculiar object, to seize upon the occasion to carry out information, that perhaps the leaders, Davis, Lee, the Johnstons, Beauregard, and other eminent soldiers know something. That it is quite possible that they have roots, as we said at the time, and plant them on their grounds for their conclusions. A mere rush into Washington City might have been a most disastrous moveger, and we may say that the most popular thing that ment without the arrangements necessary to sustain the was done by it in the last half of its session was its ad- movement and hold the place, without the rear being safe and the communications commanded, without abili-The Legislature, in whose face the Convention had ty to close the Potomac or permanently to protect and been shaking its fist for some time, threatening it, if not encourage Maryland in the effort to free herselt. Day by with decapitation, at least with a black eye and bloody day the circle narrows around the Lincolnites; day by nose, met again on the 20th August, in not the best day the coils are drawn closer, and they are now drawn humour in the world with the Convention, and with firmly. As Washington demands a great force for its ties charged with the defence of our coast. We have sundry persons therein and there-around. That the protection, so is Missouri enabled to gather her strength no desire to hunt anybody down, even if we supposed Legislature should desire to put an end to the Conven- against the legions of Lincoln. Now, when Washington tion is no more than tit for tat, and we must say that falls, a great and permanent military and political fact the existence of any body of men, claiming to exercise will have been accomplished, and Washington is pretty unlimited powers, and not sworn to maintain the Con- certain to fall. The old serpent Scott, finds himself enstitution of the State, is an anomaly that can only re- tangled in the meshes of the net that he wove to entrap ceive its sanction from the absolute necessity of the his native State, and he will be under the painful ne- is as little doubt that the Military Secretary was, to-

strument, but claiming and not always unwilling to ex- self and the public feeling will find expression. But ercise the power to alter, amend or do away with surely this does not supply either a parallel or an excuse portions coming in conflict with their views of policy. for those amateur warriors who are nothing if not criti-The Convention sent delegates to the provisional cal, and who talk most learnedly where they are really congress at Richmond. So far as these delegates are most ignorant. The North has felt the great advantage concerned, their term of service will expire with the ex to be derived from following the advice of these piracy of the provisional government which will be closet strategists and will probably feel it again. Let about the last of February, when the permanent con- us take warning, and, while watchful and vigilant, try stitution and government of the Confederate States will also to know enough to distinguish between independence go into operation. The choice of ten members of the and self-conceit, between just censure and ill-natured

> OFF FORT MACON .- Official information received here | told of it, and they got angry. states that four of the enemy's fleet had anchored off Fort Macon by seven o'clock on last Saturday evening.

attempt to make a descent. Our people in this section State authorities. had better be on the alert. Ten hours steaming would put them off our immediate shores or in front of our wrapped up like a mummy in swathings of words, and batteries and forts. It is true that probably their four | we will be lucky if we escape proscription—and punishvessels off Macon have not a sufficient number of troops ment for our audacity. There is an esprit du corps The last intelligence from General Lee's camp repreon board, if they have any, to attempt a landing, but among professional politicians of all parties, and they who knows but others may soon join them?

cent community to tolerate, but which is in full swing fear to tread. during these war times, and indicates a state of things at the present time in the latitude of New York hardly compatible with sound morals, by means of which the advertising columns of the immaculate Herald are made the medium of assignations and all initiative wickedness. We doubt if any other paper, making the slightness. We doubt it any other paper, making the siightest claim to decency, contains such a department, or if a will, no doubt, do good service. I do hope these companies paper containing it could be sustained in any other city; will be ordered to the defence of our coast, for it is certainnot that New York is much worse than other Northern cities, it is only more shameless, that's all.

SURELY MR. SENATOR THOMAS must have had a very extended and miscellaneous list of debtors in New York and elsewhere North-in New York, at any rate, as he is sending out duns for Northern houses to all parts of the State, stating that such and such persons in Yankee' to be chosen, we have no doubt but that parties will at land owed him (Mr. Thomas) money, and that he took of ripe fodder to assist in fortifying your River and coast, some time arise in the new Confederacy, as they did in said claims in payment. Sundry of these little favours have been sent down here-some correct, some not. Decidedly Mr. Thomas plays a pretty bold game, but his speculation will not pay.

We copy the following from the Charlotte Bulletin in reference to J. W. Thomas, of Thomasville. The thing on the face of it looks bad, and we really fear that the spirit of it is even worse. This going to, residing in, cliques to subserve the purposes of "great men!" who and trading with the enemy's country in time of war is a ticklish business. Mr. Thomas is the gentleman of whom report says that he bragged of having doubled his money on a shoe contract with the State, and it was among his Yankee shoemakers near Thomasville that THE GERMAN VOLUNTEERS, of Charleston, S. C., the abolition difficulties in Davidson county some weeks

> J. W. Thomas. We were called upon by some of the merchants of Charlotte, on Wednesday night to learn from them that J. W. THOMAS, the Principal of the Glenn Anna Fea member of the Senate of North Carolina, who has just returned from a hurried visit in the Northern States. had brought with him, notes and accounts against our merchants, which he has purchased or taken as agent, to collect, in violation of both our State and Confederate laws, and that he is now engaged in dunning and gathering up funds from our people to both give aid and comfort to our enemies and put money in his pocket. One of the letters has been sent to our Senator, Mr. Walker, in order that he may bring the affair before the Senate, and we hope that that conservative and dignified branch of our Legislature will take the matter in head on Monday last. To some abler pen we leave the violate law, themselves being members of the body who

THE EVIDENCE ! THOMASVILLE, N. C., Sept. 3d, 1861.

Gents :- I had a claim against a house in New York who could not pay, and to secure myself, took paper on payment. Yours, truly,

J. W. THOMAS. A statement of W. Lee & Co. To M'd'ze. Mo's. March 18, '61 6 mo's. less 17 days,

FORT MACON .- A gentleman who left the fort on Monday (yesterday) about 11 o'clock A. M., assures us that there had been but one federal ship off that place up to that time. She was a side-wheel steamer, said to

The report that four of the federal fleet was in the offing on Saturday last, was sent to Gen. Gatlin, who was at Newbern, by Express. It however proved to

THE NEWBERN PROGRESS SAYS that the crew of a boats and sixty men drowned. Fort Macon is well prepared for an attack and is ready to give an enemy a warm reception.

The Norfolk Day Book of the 7th instant, learns from the Island is being placed in a complete state of defence. Roanoke Island commands the narrow strip of water between Pamlico and Albermale Sounds. The channel is as Croatan Sound. By the way, our cotemporary of the Charleston Mercury speaks of Albemarle Sound as being fresh and without tides. This applies to Currituck Sound, not to Albemarle. Currituck is the small sound at the extreme north of the N. C. coast, and extending having been about the line between Virginia and North Carolica, the famous thirty-six, thirty. The inlet is ters have been all killed long ago.

WE HAVE, for the present, at least, said about all we intend to say in reference to the conduct of the authorithat we possessed the power to do so, and this power we are far from arrogating to ourselves. There is little or no doubt, we suppose, that in regard to appointments, all the members of the Military Board ought to be held equally responsible. In regard to other matters, there wards the close of Governor Ellis' life, virtually Governor and Commander-in-chief. What errors of judgment may have been committed, from causes likely to mislead any person or persons, we hardly know. We recollect one thing, however, that we dwelt on with considerable pertinacity, and that was the protection of New Inlet. where for weeks a single company, averaging not more than 35 to 40 men on duty, was placed behind the breastworks of Bowles' Battery without a single cannon wherewith to defend themselves or the inlet, and this company was the only one stationed on the coast north of the Cape Fear River between New Inlet and Old Topsail Inlet, which is the entrance to Beaufort Harbor. A us on account of our pertinacity then-we were alarmists-panic-stricken and we know not what. Will anybody say that that defence was sufficient? The mil-

Again, of the cannon sent from Gosport to this State, not one in eight was sent to this section of the coast, and pated in the engagement. of the few sent, still fewer were any account. It will It is evident that the Federal Navy keeps hovering | not do to charge that to the Confederate authorities, for along our coast, and we can hardly say where it may the disposal of the guns then was certainly with the of the prisoners captured at Cross Lanes. One of his

But we are nearly through. The thing will soon be are apt, sooner or later, to join forces against any of the unanointed who may happen to intrude their unballow-THE New York Herald has an advertising head of ed curiosity; or, who, in the words of the great poet, rush

> For the Wilmington Journal. MESSRS. FULTON & PRICE :- Old Robeson is doing pretty well. Another company raised by Capt. Condary Godwin, has just been completed, consisting of 86 men. Captain Godwin will no doubt make a good officer, and will lead his men where the danger is greatest. And yet another company is about made up by Captain

> from our coast. This makes five companies from Robeson, to wit: Capt. R. M. Norment's, at Norfolk; Capt. Wm. S. Norment's Robe-

> on Rifle Guards, at Camp Wyatt; Capt. D. T. Love's company in Western Virginia. What a great pity the urgent appeals made by yourselves, the Observer and the Standard, were unheeded. But we must now go to work to retrieve what we have lost by bad

> management. I wish every man who thinks more of office than the country, could be dismissed from the places they have occupied, and put in the ranks.

> HEADQUARTERS, 3D INFANTRY, N. C. S. T., Camp "Howe," Acquia Creck, Va., Sept. 4th, 1861. Messrs. Fulton & Price, Gentlemen:—It has been suggested that the Committees for the "Soldiers' Aid Societies" propose to put up and direct boxes of such articles as they may deem most necessity. sary for the comfort of the soldiers, as for instance, flanne shirts, socks, &c., &c., to the companies from their respec-tive counties. You will please publish the following list of Companies of the 3d Regiment and the counties they are

Cant.	Drysdale,	G	reen	County.	4 4 1	
	Thruston,	I	uplir	1 "		
44	Mallett,				ountv.	
44	Savage,					
44	Parsley,		4.	46	44	
46	Williams,			44	64	
- 66	Redd,			V	44	
44	Rhodes,				- 66	390
46	Sikes,			0	46	
**	Carmer				11	
Direct to	" Brook's St	ation." R.	F. &	P. R. R	Care	of
Gen. Holme	s, with design	nation of the	he Co	ompany	and R	egi-

W. A. CUMMING. Adj't 3d Reg't, N. C. S. T. CAMP WYATT, N. C., 10th Sept., 1861.

MESSES. FULTON & PRICE:—Gents:—On behalf of the Bla

den Light Infantry, I beg to return thanks to Isaac Wright, Esq., of Bladen, for a liberal donation of Sixty-Seven Dollars, placed at my disposal by Mr. Wright, for the benefit of the company.

Capt. Company B, 8th Reg't, N. C. V.

DEATH OF HON. WILLIE P. MANGUM.-Hon. Willie 2. Mangum died at his residence in Orange on Saturday last. Another of North Carolina's ablest sons is gone task of doing justice to his memory.

Raleigh State Journal.

THE CONSPIRATORS OF THE JEFF. DAVIS ARRESTED —Deputy Marshal James J. Beasley, of the Confederate Court of Charleston District, desires to return his thanks to Captain Goodwin, of the Savannah police, for his courtesy and prompt assistance in the arrest of the four conspirators of the crew of the privateer Jeff. Davis, in

this city on Saturday night last.

We learn from Mr. Beasley, that a conspiracy existed

It is thought that the conspiracy had some agency in the stranding of the Jeff. Davis on the St. Augustine bar. - Savannah News.

W. H. LEE & CO.

W. H. LEE & CO.

Several Sisters of Charity have recently arrived in Richmond from the vicinity of Washington, and are now engaged in attending the sick. We learn that they solicited permission to come from old Abe and were refused as a secret and most dangerous enemy.

It is proper to remark that, as Mr. Thomas claims to be collecting to indemnify himself, many Northern houses must have been indebted to him, for he is sending out heavy duns, similar to the above, which makes him a general agent.—Charlotte Bulleting and the sending of the siek.

What's the use Because," replied the sending the siek. We learn the they arrived in Richmond from the vicinity of Washington, and are now engaged in attending the siek. We learn that they solicited permission to come from old Abe and were refused passports, when finally, having determined to perseve in their mission of mercy, they escaped by stealth from the Babboon's dominions.

SAVE YOUR PEAS AND BEANS.—An Alabama paper (used passports, when finally, having determined to perseve in their mission of mercy, they escaped by stealth ing out heavy duns, similar to the above, which makes him a general agent.—Charlotte Bulleting States, and the rigging always costs more than the hull."

N. C., who returned to Pennsylvania, his native State, on the region of the Northern Regiments.—Salisbury Watch-man.

SAVE YOUR PEAS AND BEANS.—An Alabama paper (used passports, they escaped by stealth beans as food for foldiers.

The news of the passage of the sequestration law by the Gonfederate Congress, has fallen like a bomb-shell in the midst of the Yankees. It has preduced a panic second only to that which hurried their herdic soldiery from Bull Run. Newspaper warriors, special correspondents, able edi-ors, and so forth, are able to find serious fault with ev. our informant left there (Beaufort.)

For a few days terror, perhaps, will completely paralyze their energies, but they will soon bring the whole battery of their cunning and ingenuity to bear upon the act for the purpose of defeating it. All sorts of attempts to evade the tringency of the law will be made by that nation of slippery eels with which we are at war. Already we hear of attempts at fraudulent transfers of stocks and other species of property. Fraudulent conveyances, false in date and in

fact, will be attempted by our enemies. British War Vessel which was off Hatters during the Fortunately, the sequestration law is foll and complete in Federal bombardment, state that in addition to the Harits provisions against these attempts. It imposes such penriet Lane's fuel and guns, the Federalists lost two surf alties that few, if any, of such attempts can prove success ful. But we nevertheless caution the public against the thousand and one efforts which will be made to protect the property of our enemies. We admonish all clerks, bank officers, railroad officials and others, who are cognizant of the existence of any and every species of Yankee property, parties who had lett Roanoke Island the day before, that | real or personal, in Virginia, to hold on to it until the Courts batteries are being erected on Roanoke Island, and that issue their sequestrating processes. Concealment of the knowledge of the existence of such property is now a crime which the law most severely punishes. All the Yankee property at the South is row a vast fund, out of which the losses of our people from Yankee rapine and pillage must between Roanoke Island and the main land, and is known be paid; and he who aids in the withdrawal of any portion of this fund by helping the Yankees to evade the provision of the sequestration act, is a traitor to the South.

No clerk or other official should now record any transfe of Yankee real or personal property; for every transfer which is attempted since the passage of the sequestration act wears the badges of fraud, whatever date the transfe some distance above the State line, the old inlet to it may bear. Fraudulent dates will not save any portion of the sequestration fund, and the parties to all such attempts should be arrested and prosecuted as criminals. The burdens of taxation upon the Southern people will depend very now closed, and the sound is so fresh that the oys- much upon the extent of the funds which may be accumu lated by an honest and faithful enforcement of the seques tration law .- Richmond Examiner.

> Nothing additional is reported as to movements or the Potomac. Our troops are steadily fortifying their advanced positions, and extending their lines in every direction. Regiments go down daily as reliefs to those on duty in the advance, so as to distribute the hardships of the forward positions. Meanwhile, the whole army is on the alert. Nothing can exceed the enthusiasm of the troops or their anxiety for battle.

> A few days since the balloon came over in the direction of Munson's Hill, where Capt. Rosser, of the Lousigna Artillery, had several rifled pieces. When about a miles off, he fired at it, without disturbing its occupants. Sighting another of his pieces with more care, he repeated the experiment with a better result. This time the balloon disappeared earthward with startling

> rapidity, and has not been seen since. Life in the advance forces is full of stirring incidents. The men bave no tents, bivouacing nightly and sleeping on their arms. Few camp-fires are permitted. long roll is beat sometimes four or five times during the night in preparation for an attack, while the sharp, quick crack of the rifle and musket is heard at intervals through both night and day.

Passengers by the Danville road yesterday report that intelligence reached Newberne Depot, on the Virninia and Tennessee Railroad, at eleven o'clock night before last, that an engagement had occurred in the vicinity of good deal of feeling was got up in certain circles against Gauley river, on Tuesday last, between Gen. Cox's command and the combined forces of Gens. Floyd and Wise, resulting in the complete destruction of Cox's army. The Confederate loss is set down at eight hundred, killed and wounded. The authority for this stateitary authorities knew all about it, at least they were ment is a Mr. Hansburger, who came from the Red Sulphur Springs over to Newberne depot Thursday night, and reported that information of the battle had been brought to the springs by parties who had partici-

It is proper to add that the news is discredited here by the officers in this city, connected with Gen. Floyd's command. who very recently left his camp, in charge regimental Commissaries also left camp on Monday, and reports all quiet at that time, and no immediate action anticipated.

The monotony of the Western news remain unbroken. sents him as still in position at Valley Mountain, waiting for better roads.

Rumour has it that the Hon. John Slidell has been appointed special Envoy to France under the late act of Congress, empowering the President to increase our Personal" which is rather too barefaced for any de like confounded fools, where well bred and broken angels French with fluency, and for years has been mentioned in connection with this position from the old Government.- Lichmond Examiner.

A TRUE PATRIOT.—Derry, a valuable slave belonging to Dr. I. W. Hughes of this place, arrived here yesterday morning from Portsmouth and Ocracoke with a large lot of bedding and other valuable camp equippage, together with a considerable number of small arms which had been abandoned by the soldiers in their early flight from these defenceless places. Derry, it seems, procured a lighter by some means, and, with the assistance of one other colored boy, went and got the goods left by Capt. Sparrow's company at Portsmouth when they went over to assist the garrison at Hatteras, then proceeding to Beacon Island Battery they stowed away dates via Queenstown to the 1st inst. everything valuable that they could move, and after burning the gun carriages, hoisted sail and made a suc-

cessful voyage to this place. It has been suggested that Derry should be presented with a full suit of Confederate uniform. For the ac-Some of our citizens have taken their bands from the fields complishment of which, we heard two men say they

were good for a V. each. Who else will come in for a share of the honors ?- Newbern Progress, 7th inst. ANOTHER REGIMENT FROM TENNESEE .- Good old Tennessee is doing her duty nobly. The Nashville

American, of the 4th inst., says: We learn that Col. B. J. Hill, of McMinnville, and others, have within three weeks succeeded in raising a

regiment of ten companies in the counties of Warren. Grundy, DeKalb and Van Buren. These men are all expert in the use of the rifle, and they will be armed with that trusty weapon. They may not be able to shoot as often with the common rifle as with the Minnie, but at one hundred and fifty or two hundred yards they will bring down their man at every pop. The common rifle, as handled by our bold mountaineers, is one of the most effective small arms that can be used. This regiment has been accepted by the Secretary of War, and will be mustered into service at Camp Smartt,

near McMinnville, on Friday. COL. FREMONT OF THE CONFEDERATE ARMY .- The reader will take care not to confound this gentleman

with that tool of despotism, the commander of the Lincoln forces in Missouri. Col. S. L. Fremont, now in command of the coast de

fences of Wilmington, is an officer and a gentleman whom his native State need not be ashamed to own. Col. Fremont, after a most honorable service in the Army of the United States, having distinguished himself by his gallantry during the Mexican war, resigned his commission and accepted the position of Chief Engineer of the Wilmington and Weldon road, where he has remained for the past seven or eight years. He is every inch an officer, a good disciplinarian, and, if the opportunity presents itself, will prove that he can handle the heavy artillery as well as he did the light artillery on the battle field of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma.—Richmond Enquirer.

THE TYPOS ENLISTING FOR THE WAR.—The typos Savannah are desirous of organizing a company of 80 men, composed entirely of printers, to serve during the War. Those "Knights of the Stick" in other sections, who wish to join, will address "Franklin," Republica

office, Savannah, Geo. No "rats" need apply.

We are glad to see this, and hope that each man will come forth with his shooting stick, prepared to form the headline of a solid column, which will make a We learn from Mr. Beasley, that a conspiracy existed among the passengers and a portion of the crew of the privateer to kill the Captain and officers of the Jeff. Davis, and to take the vessel into the port of New York. This conspiracy has been disclosed since the return of Capt. Coxetter and crew to Charleston, and proof of the designs of the conspirators established by the affidavit of one of the crew.

The stock of salt now on hand in New Orleans sufficient to cure eight millions of hogs. What's the use of any more?"

We learn that Gov. Bragg, on account of continued ill health, has resigned his place as one of the Aids of Gov. Olark.—Standard.

BY TRIEGRAPH.

FOR THE JOURNAL.

Gen. Grant took possession of Paducah, Ky., to-day, and seized the telegraph office. He has issued a proclamation urging the citizens to attend to their business, and concludes as follows:

"Whenever it is manifest that you are able to defend yourselves and maintain the authority of the government to protect loyal citizens, I shall withdraw the forces under my command."

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 6, 1861.
The War Department has sent word to hold Cape Hatt Brig. Gen. Barr, of California, has arrived, and will be

St. Leuis, Mo., Sept., 6, 1881. The steamers Hannibal, Champion, and Meteor, and oth property, was seized to day as the property of rebels. LOUISVILLE, KY., Sept. 8th, 1861. Commissioners are to visit both the Confederate and Fed eral forces on Kentucky soil. to see by what authority and

for what purpose they are there.

A stampede of the Southerners here on business occurred this morning, occasioned by an unauthorized statem at that the Railroad was to be stopped. Up to three o'clock to-day nothing has been received from the War Department, and authoritative assurances have been again given that ample notice will be given of the stoppage of the trains. Parties writing North for ladies and children make an un-

fortunate mistake in advising them to get passes. None are granted and none are required. The fear of venturing on the journey without them is keeping many North, who, but for the misapprehension, would have been home long ago.

Commissioners from the Kentucky Senate are here on their way to Southern Kentucky. The precise object of heir mission is unknown. Green's men have captured a Kansas regiment at Shelbina. Missouri, who, although mustered out of service, volun

teered to escort the train of cars to St. Joseph's. Many arrests are reported at various points in Miss. The prisoners will be held for retaliation, in case Fr Nothing from Paducah, Ky., though fighting is reported WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 7, 1861.

Reports from various points on the other side of the Po-tomac represent everything as being quiet last night. This morning the Confederate Steamer Yorktown is twelve iles above Newport News, awaiting an opportunity to run The Contederates are within five miles of the President's

House and three from Arlington Heights.

At daylight the relief guard of the Federalists was fired nter's Chapel. At sunrise two Federal Companies were sent out to reconnoitre, and discovered that the Confederates had taken possession of Ball's Cross Roads, having thrown forward two regiments during the night.— Three regiments are posted along Little Creek, near Hun-ter's Chapel, with four brass howitzers drawn by men. They have no other artillery but are digging rifle pits west of Hunters Chapel.

The Confederates are engaged in drilling on Munson's Hill, and are occasionally firing at the Federal pickets. From Fortress Munroe.

The Roanoke is here, having been relieved off Charleston

The Steamer Quaker City is here, coaling for a cruise. St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 8th, 1861. Gen. McCulloch is reported at Mount Vernon recruiting briskly for a bo'd movement North.

It is stated that Gens. Price and Rains have captured Fort Scott, and that Kansas Montgomery and most of his command are prisoners. Another reports ays that Kansas Laws' brigade defeated Gen. Rains, capturing his command.

It is reported that Magoffin, prisoner at Georgetown, ha been sentenced to be hung. The Times says that a court martial at Alexandria has sentenced thirty soldiers to be shot for various offences. WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 8, 1861. The War Department has advices from Rosencranz to th

5th, which say that they are well. Gen. McClellan has issued a general order against Sunday labor or unnecessary movements.

Careful and extended observation on the Virginia side show the discovery of a new and formidable battery, com manding the Leesburg turnpike, seven miles from the chair

Bridge. The felling of timber by the Confederates exposed the pattery to view At daybreak the Federal pickets advanced a mile into Virginia, the Confederates retreating before them towards 000 in cash, and their journal the very slight reputation On Wednesday the Confederates fired from an eminence

at Great Falls at a body of Federalists in Maryland, and wounded four. They attempted to ford the river, but were this morning the retirement of Mr. Hallock, his hall of Gen. M'Clellan ascended with Lowe in his balloon, and remained up two hours. Fremont's proclamation on his own responsibility at first

struck the Cabinet and President with utter amazement but after discussion it was unanimously decided that the proalamation was issued just at the right time, in the right manner, and by the right man.

BALTIMORE, MD., Sept. 9, 1861.
A train of cars, with a detachment of Federal cavalry,

ran off the track, and killed four, and mortally woundin three, and seriously wounding many. ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 9, 1861. G. S. Browne, of Key West, has been arrested. PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 9, 1861.

The Steamer Harriet Lane is at the Navy Yard repairing. NEW YORK, Sept. 9, 1861. The U. S. Marshal has instructed the transfer agents to transfer no more stock owned by Southerners, nor pay any

dividends on Southern owned stock. Cotton is dull at 211 cents. Mr. Serrill has been re'essed. The Washington correspondence of the N. Y. Commercial says that heavy cannonading has been heard in the vicinity of the lines, and it is rumored that the contest has com-menced. There is nothing reliable.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 9, 1861. The Post says that the Government attorney at Baltimore is under suspicion of disloyalty, he having taken no steps to confiscate the property of Marylanders who are in the Con-

federate army.

The Government has prohibited the wearing of secession costumes in Baltimore. Ет. John's, N. F., Sept. 9, 1861. The Steamship Africa has arrived from Liverpool, with

Cotton-Sales of 70,000 bales-the market closing calm

The Globe says that the army in Canada is to be increased by an addition of two thousand during the month.

The London Times calls editorially upon the Government to strain every nerve to develope the Cotton culture elsewhere than in the South. West India advices received in England, state that the privateer steamer Sumter had taken and sunk forty vessels.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9th, 1861. The Postmaster General has ordered the renewal of the mails to Paducah, Kentucky, that place being now in possession of the Federals.

Advices from Montgomery County, Maryland, to the 7th inst, say that the Confederates fire continually at our men (Federals) and at the ferries, making occasional demonstra-

tions of an intention to cross.

The fortifications of Munson's Hill [held by the Con'ede-The fortineations of Munson's Hill field by the Confederates] appear to be completed. Everything was quiet on Sunday. On Monday morning the Confederates opened a concealed battery, which threw shell into the Federal encampments and at the Federal pickets. The Federal sharpshooters advanced and killed two Confederate pickets.

CAIRO, ILL., Sept. 9th, 1861.
It is reported that General Polk's force at Columbus Mo., has been increased to thirteen regiments, with six field batteries, a seige battery, and three battalions of cavalry. He has a cun boat and three steamers. Gen. Jeff. Thompson is at Belmont, opposite Columbus.

The gun boat Yankee came within three miles of Cairo

yesterday, but returned without making any demonstration.

Commodore Rogers has seized the Steamers Jno. Gault,
Jno. Bell and Jefferson at Paducah and Columbus. LOUISVILLE, KY., Sept. 9th, 1861 .- P. M.

A party representing the federal government in telegraph matters was here yesterday, but no steps were taken to interrupt communication. It is understood that the agent will recommend the adoption of the censor system. A censor to be placed over the offices as far in the interior of Kentucky as will be safe.

**Example of Action 1.5 or Nothing definite from Frankfort.

FURTHER BY THE AFRICA.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Aug. 31, 1861.

Cotton—Brokers' Circulars report sales for the week of 120,000 bales, of which speculators took 50,000 and exporters 19,000 bales. Prices had advanced one-sixteenth to one-eighth penny per pound. The sales on Friday, August 30th, were 15,000 bales, including 7,000 to speculators and exporters. exporters.

The Manchester advices are favorable. Consols 92; to

Later by Telegraph. Gen. Dix has forbidden the Mayor to pay the old police The Mayor obeys under protest.

ROLLA. Mo., Sept. 10th, 1861.

Some prisoners captured in skirmishes were sent to St.
Louis this morning. Two captives had McKinstry's passes in their pockets.

Gov. Jackson left Springfield last Sunday night to join the State forms. Syracuse, N. Y., Sept. 10th, 1861.

The people's Union Convention is fully attended. Thos.
G. Alverd is temporary Chairman.

WASHINGTON CITY. Sept. 10th, 1861. NEW YORK, Sept. 10th, 1861. An arrival here from Barbadoes, reports the Sumter as being in that port short of coal, and that she finds difficulty in supplying hereself.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Sept. 10, 1961.

The States Rights Convention is occupying the time of the lawer house. The Senate is not in session. From Richmond.

The Enquirer of to-morrow will publish a letter from Gen. Wise's camp, detailing a sharp engagement on the 2d inst., near Hawks, Nest, in the Kanawha Valley. The federals were routed that the confederates had one slightly wounded.

FROM ST. LOUIS. - Siegle Dismissed .- The Louisville Courier prints the following extract from a private letter from St. Louis, dated Aug. 24, 1861: Things are as bad as ever here. Men are being ar

rested daily, judged and consigned to the House of La. bor, and imprisoned. Christian Pulls was arrested this morning and sentenced to thirty days' labor. Brownlee is preparing to leave with his family, under the sentence to leave the State in four days. The New York News is still coming, but it will be

stopped. The Louisville Courier is cut off. All the news we get is what is picked up from persons traveling through the country. Gen. F. emont is making form dable arrangements around this city, digging entrench ments and building fortifications around the Fair Grounds and the Lafayette Park, the latter eternally ruined, the grove killed and the trees ruined. The Democrat of this morning says that Siegel and his staff were mustered out of service on Thursday even. ing last. I don't understand it. It is generally believed that the run from that fight is confirmatory of the great

and signal defeat of Lincoln's army, and Siegel's flight at thirty miles per day made it impossible for his erem to catch him. If the Confederates had left the field, wounded would have been left at the mercy of wolves and dogs, and therefore it was necessary to remain to render the duty of Christians to the dead, dying and wounded. McCulloch took 2,500 stand of arms, ammunition for

year's supply, and sugar and coffee and other provis

Dogwood-BARK VS. QUININE.—The Lincoln govern ment has stopped the supply of Quinine for the South noping our soldiers will die more rapidly of disease. The inside bark of the Dogwood root is almost as good a tonic as quinine, and before the latter came into use dog wood-bark tea " was a common remedy with South ern people in the country, for the cure of ague-and-fe ver, chills, &c. We were once cured of the old ash ioned "shaking ague" by the use of this tea, in a short time. The dogwood tree is universal at the South, and familiar to all the large white blossoms it bears in spring Tons of the bark can be obtained in a few weeks are dried for use. Dig up the roots, wash, scrape off the outer bark, then peel the rhind from the wood,

Bone-set, wild cherry, snake-root, &c., are excellen tonics, and all to be obtained in the South in abundance The woods and fields teem with remedies to cure mala dies, and millions of people bave been made whole without tasting one imported drug. Let the Govern ment advertise for these remedies, if the imported kidds have become scarce or cannot be obtained, meanwhile the people might furnish them as donations. The common peach tree will furnish a purgative of

an emetic, as the decoction is made strong or weak from the bark, and the "old ladies" formerly used it in the place of calomel and tartar .- Iredell Express. The War and the Newspap rs.

That the war has had a very damaging effect upon the newspaper business at the North is certain. Some changes have lately taken place in New York, in regard to which one of the abolition journals says: It is understood that the New York World and Conrier and Enquirer were sold out a few days ago-mach inery, stock, good will, and all-to Mr. John R. Ford one of the principal stackholders, for \$30 000. Out of this sum Mr. Ford is to pay all the debts incurred by the establishment since the 1st of July last, and the \$17.000 mortgage on the press, held by Mr. Hoe. As the World paid \$100,000 (in steck) for the Courier and Enquirer a few weeks since, Mr. Ford has evidently ob tained a bargain. The expenses of the World are said to be \$1.500 a week in excess of the receipts, the old Courier advertisements being by the year, and paid for in advance, proving a loss, instead of a source of income to the World concern. The experiment of publishing a

for piety which it established at the start. The Journal of Commerce will probably announ the paper having been purchased by Mr. D. M. Stop the commercial editor, and Mr. Wm. C. Prime, the " W" correspondent of the Journal. The other half is still owned by the heirs of Mr. David Hale. Hereafter the Journal will be independent of politics, patriotic in sentiment, and a first-class medium of the commercial community. Its circulation through the mails under the new regime, will be unimpeded, and many of its old friends and patrons have already returned and promised it their support.

daily religious newspaper has cost the proprietors \$200

FORT PICKENS TO BE ABANDONED.—The Mobile Tribune, under the head "from Pensacola," says it is be lieved "that there is every reason to suppose that the enemy at Fort Pickens is removing his valuables prior to an evacuation of that place." The Tribune does not mention any specific information from Pensacola, but argues that it is Lincoln's policy to abandon the fort and blow it up. The caption of the article, however, would seem to indicate that some facts had come to the knowledge of the editors, upon which they base their speculations.

THE RECOGNITION OF THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY BY GREAT BRITAIN .- Two gentlemen from Charleston, just from England, passed through our city on yesterday en route for home. Both of them are well known to us, and we can place the fullest reliance on their statements. One of them bears dispatches from our Commissioners in Europe, to Bresident Davis-of their contents, of course, he professes no knowledge. At various points from Quebec to the line of the Southern Confederacy, this gentleman was often searched, but the Lincolnites failed to find the dispatches, which were most artfully concealed, we know where, but think it

imprudent to let the secret out. Upon the recognition of our Government, and raising the blockade, our Charleston friends 80 y. there is not a doubt upon the mind of any one in Eng land. A large number of merchants were there from the South, all of whom made heavy purchases, to be paid for when the goods were safely delivered to consignees in the ports of the South. Our readers may rely up on the truth of this intelligence. Atlanta Intelligencer.

A PATENT BULLET MACHINE. - We have seen at the War Office some specimens of Minnie bullets, which are the manufacture of a newly invented machine, now in full operation in this city, to supply the Ordnance Department with these missiles of destruction. The machine manufactures one hundred and twenty of these bullets in one minute, turning them out with the highest degree of polish and smoothness. The entire work is performed by the simple turning of a crank by the hand of a boy.—Richmond Examiner.

John Phoenix went to the theatre when Mrs. Smith was advertised to appear in two pieces. After the performances he demanded the return of his money, for Mrs. Smith had appeared whole in both performances. THE BLOCKADE. - In the last three months 14 vessels

have entered the port of Charleston and thirty-three the port of Wilmington, N. C. During the same period \$180,000 have been paid the Collector of the Port of New Orleans in duties on goods in spite of the blockade. STATE ELECTIONS .- Elections are to be held in the several

Northern States the coming autumn at the dates named California. Thursday,
Pennsylvania. Tuesday, Ohio. Tuesday, Minnesota. Tuesday,

New York. Tuesday,
New Jersey. Tuesday,
Massachusetts. Tuesday,
Tae-day, lichigan..... nois.....Tuesday, Delaware.....Tuesday, OUR INDIAN ALLIES .- The latest advices from the Cherokee Nation brings intelligence that at a council

held on the 20th of August, it was decided in a full vote, to unite with the Southern Confederacy. There were only two votes in the negative. The Times of the 28th says that Capt. Pike, Confederate Commissioner, has succeeded in making a treaty with the Comanches, and other wild tribes.

SALT! SALT! SALT!—We are happy to announce that the day for Salt monopolists and extortionists is over. The Norfolk Day Book says : SALT.—We are happy to state this article is being manufactured among us, and large supplies will soon be

placed in the markets. ed specimens of this home made salt No news worth telegraphing. Many rumors are affoat, some falsely predicated upon War Department dispatches which the Department has never received, and the others are equally unfounded.

We have examined specimens of this home made of this home made of the heretolore and find it exceeds in strength the article heretolore used by us.

We are always glad to record instances of enterprise are equally unfounded.

on the part of our people, as they indicate a disposition to employ the many resources which have been bestowed upon us, and which were designed to make us a free and independent people. Let other sources of supply be opened up, and let the monopolists keep their salt. Give us reports of all ef-

orts actually commenced.

wounded.

Rumor here says that there was probably a severe battle about last Sunday between Gens. Wise's, Floyd's and Chapman's Confederate fires, and the Federals under Gen. Cox. Mr. V. B. Gilbert, a printer, late of Raleigh, is said to have been among the killed at Fort Hatteras. Wm. Best, Wm R. Best, J. J. Boswell, Benj. Millican, J. F. Norris John Penny, amar Tryan, S. M Pierce, A. Butler, G. W. Reaves. G. Butler. J. T. Reaves. A. Canady, Elias Register, . Canady Wm. D. Rhodes . W. Canady. Elisha Sibbett, . Canady, Alex. Souls. Asa Souls, John W. Stevens, J. Cum'er Bryant Ell's, J. G. Fanik, Wm. R. Fanik, eni Stevens. S M. Stevens. Wiley Ganus, Bizil Strickland, Josiah Thomas, Daniel Green, H. Gore, E. K. Vause, S. A. Vause, L. Gore, J. Herring, M. J. Ward, Harmon Hickman, Walter Hudson, Thos. A. Ward Thos. P. Ward, W. Ikner. Geo. W. Jacobs. Wm. R. Ward. S. P. Wilkins, arles Jones, M. B. Williams. Loveard Williams, M. Jones. C. Lancaster, D. M. Williamson. Robert Wilson, Isaac Williamson J. J. M. V. B. William M. Long.

Roll of Duplin Turpentine Boys-Company h Regiment N. C. 12 Months Volunteers. Captain-John C McMillan. st Lieut. - Cornelius Johnson. William J. Boney. Paniel Teachey, Jr. st Serg't .- Irah J. Johnson, Jacob O. Carr. Fredrick Cottle. J. C. Johnson.

Long,

st Corp'l.-James Carter. Wm. H. Strickland. Wm. Rivenbark. PRIVATES. J. W. Jones. Jacob Lanier. ard Beasily. Beasily, . W. Mallard, Calvin Malpass John McNellis, . J. Merritt T. C. Murphy, s Blanton. T. Boney, S. B. Newton. J. O. Newton, B wen, G. B. Newkirk W. D. Pickett, n Carter, J. Carr, Barny Rouse, Register, Carr, J. C. Rainer, 'avanaugh D mpsey. Teachy Rivenbark, J. T. Rivenbark, ld Dixon, C. Rackley, Dixon, W W Strickland J. Strickland, dwards. . Fzzell, I. M. D. Styles, J. T. Teachey atcher Wm. Tucker, Henderson R. C. Wallace, W. T. Wallace, am Henderson

C., 2nd Reg't., N. C. Vol's.,) which you Captain.—Thomas S. Kenan.
1st Lieut.—Thomas S. Watson.
24 W. A. Allen.
3d J. W. Hinson.

1st Serg't-R. B. Carr.
2d S. M. Stanford. J. R. Williamson. 1st Corp'l-R. H. Forlaw. S. D. Farrior J. E. Hossey. PRIVATES. Lanier. P. J Marready, B B Mathis, K L Miller, S H McGee, J W Pernell. M Pridgen, S L Pitman, J A Quin, W F Rich, L J Rich. P Sandlin, H M town, I aac Southerland, Southerland, Geo Sullivan, A M flier. Thos Simmon, F A Smith, Wm Smith, J J van-, M H Smith, JF drick, S Stanford, G W Shaw, LJ Strickland, J W . Alex'r Sloan, Wm H on, Chas Turner, J W Turner, J B rady. W H Turner, D W Thomas, L. Thomas, D.

rring, T J

uston, R B

ause, RJT

rnigan, Geo nes, G W

ew days ago, Col. Albert Rust, commanding one regiments from Arkansas, and now stationed at y, proposed to execute a most daring feat, which, ntoward circumstances, would doubtless have successful, and stamped him a hero. Calling for ers for his enterprise, he accepted the services of hundred men, and, with two days rations, and tion : ed of a superfluous clothing and accoutrements, a circuitcus trail, intending and expecting it to bim out in the rear of the enemy at Cheat Moun-His plan was, so soon as they hove in sight of camps, to fire but one round from their guns, and o close with the foe and to use the bayonet and knife. Gen. Jackson was to co-operate with him acing and attacking the enemy in front so soon should develop his arrival in the rear by firing. inately for the success of the enterprise, the trail been previously exploited, and, instead of carryonel Rust to the enemy's camp, took him six behind it, in a direction which rendered it inacleaving them no other resource but to execute ediate retreat. So confidently was success on, that Gen. Jackson drove in the enemy's s, and waited nearly a half day for the signal of rrival in the rear to commence the attack in

Tucker, O

Watson, E L

Williams, R K!

Williamson, O H

Williams, David

Woodword, J F

Wallace, J P

many hours have elapsed, the Potomac will ally closed by powerful batteries, and the wae to Washington put under strict blockade .son for not doing this at an earlier period was hat we had no available force sufficient to proworks, which would be likely to encounter such ble movement on the part of the enemy to des-Potomac has been shut up, and a force is le to defend our batteries and defy all comers. is no longer evigable to Lincoln's craft .that try it hereafter are apt to be sunk and have w and passengers dispatched to "David Jones'

and put in immediate command of the opera--Richmond Examiner 9th inst.

the horrid reply.

Gen. Butler on his glorification trip_his Se

Immediately after his "sand-bank" victory, Butler and Staff started off on a glerification trip, making their val victory," and upon the strength of it, a serenade was hatched up in Washington for Butler. With a vanity characteristic of the man, Butler swallowed the bait, and delivered himself of the following 4th of July ora-

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I am by far too much compli mented by this expression of your kind regards, and I take it to be a compliment to the cause which we all love, and for which any of us are ready at this hour to lay down our lives. It can be no mere personal congratulation, no mere regard for one whom accident made a participator in an event which I hope will have some effect on the future of our country's history; but it is the result of the love you feel to the Union we cherish and the Constitution we defend. (Cheers.) Were it any degree personal, it would not belong to me, it would belong to the gallant navy under the command of Com modore Stringham, whose hands were mainly suc- be an immediate and unconditional surrender to him, he cessful in achieving the result which you seem so will incarnadine the soil of Missouri with the life-current much to welcome. Oh, it was glorious to see that of its children. He will perhaps make no distinction of arm of the Union stretched out against its rebellious age or sex, if indiscriminate slaughter be necessary to children. Would that you could have stood, as I the success of his plans. He must catch his game howthe Wabash, the Minnesota and the Cumberland go into action; and then, looking afar off on the deep blue least if he should, in a single instance, carry out his vensea, and observe the Susquehanna, which by accident, geence to its dire extremity. Under such a code no man, hearing the firing, came up to have her share in what resulted in a glorious victory (cheering); and, as the cannon roared out, one after another, a rebuke to treason, it State of Missouri under martial law appears from the was music such as would lengthen a man's life long years act that his authority is confined almost exclusively to

It came out that on the first day's cannonading, the forts, which seemed from the distance, in the cloud of Confederate authorities. He is cooped up in St. Louis, smoke, to be but one, was silenced, and the rag of Sec.ssion came down. We had supposed there had been a aurrender, and measures were taken to ascertain the fact. The Monticello stood in with the Harriet Lane, for the purpose of making it certain, when, the constitution of the late United States guarantees, or treacherously, the larger port opened upon her, and did before its overthrow, to every voter. succeeded in inflicting some injury upon the navy, striking the vessel in eight places. The threatening aspect of the weather made it necessary for us to draw He counts upon the effect which the fear of it he hopes off, leaving upon the land, under command of Colonel Weber, of the New York Twentieth-who fought for the land of his adoption as he would fight for the old fatherland of Germany-leaving, I say, three hundred this Arnold of the South will fill all fair-minded, ordinaand fifteen of the United States troops upon the rebel shore, with seven hundred and over of the enemy entrenched within five hundred yards of them, there to bivouac under a cloudy sky, without tents, without provisions, and without any of the appliances necessary for safety or comfort, save strong hands and brave hearts, lant men with them, in their work of freeing the State (Cheers); and, my friends, it was an anxious night for those who had to remain on board in the efforts made to get into the offing, against the treacherous gales of Hatteras, in order to make themselves safe for the morrow's contest. In the morning the fleet came into action, and at the moment of the landing of the remainder of the troops, a white flag appeared upon the ramparts of bave assumed. But in this we may be mistaken. Gamthe largest fort, and it was my fortune to go forward and receive the first preliminaries of the surrender of and receive the first preliminaries of the surrender of stultification, for aught we know, and glory in his shame. one who was once looked upon as an ornament to the If Fremont should murder a single man as he proposes navy which he had attempted to disgrace, and to do, we trust that he will be proclaimed an outlaw, such affidavit to the next Fall term of the Superior Court of which he was obliged to surrender. And I think I do and shot, or rather hung, in retaliation. no more than right when I here publicly speak his His case is one of singular aggravation. A native of name, so that it may be forever remembered, not as a Georgia, and a charity scholar in Charleston, S. C., he disgrace to the navy, but as a monument of its tri- owes everything that he is and has to the South; and umph—Commodore Barron—(cheers)—late of the now he invades her soil and threatens to butcher in cold United States Navy. He surrendered his sword drawn blood all who in any manner may defend her homes from against the Union to Commodore Stringham, now flag desecration, fire and pillage, and her people from outofficer of the Atlantic Blockading Squadron. With lawry, gyves, slavery, dungeons and death! Let the court. him surrendered seven hundred and fifteen men, his as- brand of Cain rest upon him .- N. O. Com. Bulletin. sociates, and they are now on the flagship Minnesota on their way to Fort Lafayette, in New York, having on their way to Fort Latayette, in New York, having surrendered unconditionally as prisoners of war.—

A Good Thing for our Negroes.—It cannot be declared therein that the proceeds of sale thereunder that the proceeds of sale thereunder ing to him for a pass, who said that out of eighty men belong that a number of diseases must result from the shall be appropriated to the payment of all the debts, and ing to his company only eighteen of their members (so With them were taken thirty pieces of cannon and ne thousand stand of arms, camp equipage, such as the rebels had, and it was scant enough at that-(laughter)—provisions reasonably sufficient, and munitions of war enough to have made a stouter defence if wooden shoes has long since been introduced, and are wooden shoes has long since been introduced, and are and the judges of the said court to be held, are hereby repealed, and the judges of the said court are not required to hold the the position had been to them at all tenable. We retook a brig loaded with that which they wished should reign population.

Wooden snees has long since been introduced, and are extensively worn by the whole farming and laboring with the position and the judges of the said court are not required to hold the extensively worn population.

Sec. 12. Be it further enacted, That the Morganton Term insert in your columns as a matter of interest to a brig loaded with that which they wished should reign over us-cotton (Cheers and laughter.) Another prize brig, which had been taken from our merchants, two light boats, stolen from the shoals where they had been placed by the Government to warn the mariner of the danger, and a schooner loaded with the only product of North Carolina, besides rebellion, pitch pine wood.*-(Laughter.) Such were the results of the gallant navy, assisted as well as might be by the army of the United States. Such I trust is but the beginning of a series of triumphs for that navy which has rendered the names of Decatur, Bainbridge, Perry and Macdonough among the brightest lights of our country's history. (Cheers) It by worn with or without stockings and with many would not be unbecoming in me, I trust, now and here, as an humble volunteer officer in the U. States army, to say that the aspirations upon the navy have been to my knowledge in a great degree unjust. Remembering in what condition the Secessionists are, without a navy, and how long it takes to organize one, and that our navy was substantially disorganized at the time this rebellion broke out. When you ask why have we not organized the navy sooner, I answer by saying, why have not the Scuthern States organized some portion of the navy other than by stealing steamers from those who know how to build them (Laughter.) They have nothing of the sort. Why then expect impossibilities from the Government in any of its departments? I only wonder that such a progress has been made in organizing a navy. It is a progress that has no equal in the history of the world. Here we make our beginning. We have had our reverses. Upon one occasion a panic overtook our troops, but I do not hesitate to say that until some man shall show me troops who have never been overtaken by a panic, I shall not believe that the fact is evident of a want of courage, and hereafter with our troops, backed by the navy and our faithful old ally of the North, Jack Frost, (laughter,) who shall come and clear away the malaria of the South, we shall march sowhward, as I said here not many weeks ago, from this place, and there shall be no footsteps backward until this rebellion is crushed out of this Union, and every man at the South shall have that which the Declaration of Independence says, and which the Secessionists quote, " The right to life, liberty and

> Gen. Butler has gone Northward on the strength of his " brilliant exploit." *Slight mistake of B. F. The men that whipped his force

lant Navy of the United States. (Loud cheers.)

the pursuit of happiness." (Cheers.) And now, my

friends, I do not know how I may more properly take

leave of you than by calling for three cheers for the gal-

A Western View of Affairs.

The Detroit Free Press thus discusses the war ques-

It seems to us too clear for argument-it is like spending time to prove a self-evident proposition—that any attempt to make this war an issue between emancipating four millions of slaves in the South, or that, and recognition of the Southern Confederacy, is but ano ther mode of announcing that we must sub-mit to the latter alternative. We look, therefore, upon all such papers as the New York Independent, the National Anti-Slavery Standard, the Liberator, and their associates, wherever situated, as far more dangerous to the Government than any Secession papers in existence. They assail the Constitution in a point which, if vulnerable, is death; they trample on the Constitution and laws with delight; they laugh to scorn every principle patriots hold sacred and inviolate.

It was this element which gave the extra bitterness to the late Presidential contest, and roused up the passions of men to the point of madness, it was this element which pointed the finger of batred to the South, and held them up as objects of derision to the world; it was this element which laughed at all our fears, and declared that 2 years.

A. Sydney Johnston has, as we anticipated the Treasury has succeeded in arresting the parties endays since, been assigned to the department of gaged in circulating counterfeit Treasury Notes. in progress on the upper Mississippi. A better fives were stolen from the bundles, while on their way so important a command could not have from New Orleans to Richmond, in charge of the Ex-Little boy, can I go through this gate to the river?" in the matter are in custody, and the notes in their possession have also been secured, so that no apprehensions need be entertained of the further circulation of the

Privateering in the War of 1812.—Of fifty-six British men-of-war and packets, mounting 866 guns, taken during the war of 1812, twenty, mounting 212 guns, were captured by private armed vessels; and of a conversation additional sections which had not been printed, and which that passed between himself and a fellow-passenger on additional sections which had not been printed, and which that passed between himself and a fellow-passenger on additional sections which had not been printed, and which the Augusta down train of the South Carolina Rail first call on Old Abe and Cabinet. Of course the mere taking of a weak and almost defenceless garrison by an immense naval fleet was magnified into a "brilliant naarmed vessels; and, although a vast number of these prizes were destroyed, to prevent them from falling into the hands of the enemy, and many were recaptured, yet enough arrived safe, and were, with their cargoes, sold to produce the sum of \$106,768,000. Of this sum \$213,-536, or two per cent. of the whole amount, was, by the act of the 18th June, 1812, reserved for the purpose of supplying pensions to the wounded and widows and or-phans of those killed in the conflict with the enemy during the war. Government received, at thirty-three and a third per cent., charges made by law under the above mentioned act, \$35,589,333.

BLOODY FULMINATION .- J. C. Fremont is desirous of distinguishing himself, and his ambition takes on a decidedly bloody and ghastly hue. He threatens to shoot every Missourian found defending his own State, and to St. Louis and a few points in the vicinity. The rest of the State is under the actual control of the State and and does not dare to show his bastard head at any point beyond the reach of its gans, and yet he assumes to play the Haynau over the whole State, and slaughter all its citizens who shall presume to exercise the rights which

The wretch, however barbarously inclined he may be, will hardly dare to execute his ferocious programme.may have. But vaulting ambition o'erleaps itself. Instead of aiding his operations in Missouri, this extraordinary, unparalleled and most infamous proclamation of rily decent men with amazement and indignation, and cause the whole State to rise as one man to expel such a monster from the soil which he pollutes. It must, it strikes us, greatly strengthen the hands and nerve the hearts of McCulloch, Hardee and Pillow, and the galfrom the presence of such a creature.

We should not think it possible that even Gamble, the bogus Governor, could relish such a proceeding. Surely if he has a spark of manbood left in him, his gorge must rise at the unceremonious eviction of himself and associates from all appearance of authority which they is tried, by giving security as is now provided by law in

wearing of leather shoes by our negroes, when engaged liabilities of the trustee or mortgagor, equally, pro rata in out door operations during cold weather, or in wet

penetration of water, and being always dry, will keep the feet warm and thereby prevent many diseases. They are light and easy to wear, of a pleasant be worn with or without stockings and with many other advantages, they combine such durability as to in its purchase; and provided further, that members of the bar who have placed law-books in said library, shall be per-

thirty-seven cents. They are certainly entitled to the attention of the farming and laboring population of the South. The wood for their manufacture is to be had, in great abundance, in most of our Southern States.

Farmer and Planter.

The Oath of Allegiance in the North The Common Council of Chicago, carrying out the

requiring all persons to take the oath of allegiance or leave the city. The following is a copy of the ordinance:

That any citizen of the United States who is now or may hereafter become an inhabitant of this city, who is not ready to take the oath of allegiance to the Government of the United States, be and is hereby requested to leave the city immediately, and that the Citizens' Union Defence Committee be requested to investigate and ascertain with regard to the views of any suspected individual, and request that they shall take such oath. and, in case of refusal, to publish the names of such persons in the daily papers of the city, and report the same to this Council at its first meeting after such fact is

ascertained. 2. That said committee be requested to make the necessary arrangements for the administration of such oaths with some qualified officer, so that there shall be no expense incurred by the person so required to prove

his lovalty. Apropos of the above, the Chicago Tribune says : There are more Secessionists in Chicago than people renerally suspect. It is well ascertained that a lodge of the Knights of the Golden Circle was formed in this city

at Bethel are another production of North Carolina. R. C. Paryear also makes whiskey which B. F. has smelled, and found less "hard to take" than Big Bethel.

The virtual suppression of the New York News a violently treasonable sheet, brought to light the fact that 500 copies per day wer sent to this city. About half of the number found subscribers in Chicago, and the remainder in the towns and villages of the surrounding country. Those who patronized this sheet in preference to the other dailies of New York, did so because its Secession sentiments reflected their own.

> beneficent, like the chaff and grain of corn; but none without their use, none without nobleness, when seen in balanced mity with the rest of the spirit which they are changed to defend.

> > MARRIED.

At W. B. Robeson's, in Brunswick county, on the 5th inst. by D. D. Allen, Esq., Mr. ROBERT FINLEY, to Mrs. JULIA WALTON, both of this place.

In this town, last (Thursday) evening, WILLIAM ED-WARD, infant son of William and Margaret A. Clark. In this town, on the 7th inst., EDGAR, youngest son of P. C. and A. D. H. Felt, aged 7 months.

In this town on Monday night, 9th inst., PHINEHAS WISE FANNING, son of Jackson and Amelia Clark, aged

In Sampson Co., on the 22d of Aug., 1861, of typheid fever, Mrs. AMELIA FAISON, wife of Rev. B. F. Marable, and daughter of the late Wm. Faison, Esq., of Sampson Co.,

A BILL to charge the Jurisdiction of the Courts and the Rules of Pleading therein.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same. That the several superior Courts of Law shall have exclusive original jurisdiction to hear, try and determine all causes of a civil nature whatever, at the common law, which may require the intervention of a jury, and have exclusive criminal jurisdiction of all pleas of the State.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted. That there shall be but one term of the said Superior Courts of Law, open and held in each of the counties of the State, in each year; which shall be holden at the times and places now required by law for holding the Fall terms of said court; and all laws requiring the holding of the Spring Terms of said courts are hereby

repealed.
SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, That in all actions brought in the said Superior Courts of Law, the defendant or defendants shall not be compelled to plead thereto for twelve months from the return term.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, That in all cases where suits have slready been brought, and are now pending in any of the Superior Courts of Law, it shall be the duty of said Court, and it is hereby required to give the defendant or defendants further time for trial until the Fall Term of 1862; fendants further time for trial until the Fall Term of 1862; when the same shall stand for trial as other suits; and in all suits which may have been heretofore brought, returnable to the Fall term of 1861, the defendant or defendants shall not be compelled to plead thereto for twelve months. SEC. 5. Be it further enacted, That the Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of the several counties shall have jurisdiction of any civil or criminal case in which the intervention of a jury may be necessary; and it shall be the duty civil and criminal cases now pending in the said Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, and file the same, together with the original papers, with the clerks of the Superior Courts of Law, on or before the Fall term of the Superior Courts

of Law, in their respective counties; and it shall be the duty

of the clerks of the Superior Court of Law to enter the said cases upon their appearance docket, and the same shall

stand for trial at the said term of the said Superior Court as

other cases.

SEC. 6. Be it further enacted, That in all cases in which adgments have heretotore been taken in either the Superior or County Courts, and upon which executions have issued. it shall be the duty of the Sheriff or other officer in whose hands such executions have been placed for collection. to endorse a levy upon the property of the defendant or de-fendants sufficient to satisfy the same, and return such executions without making a sale; and upon return it shall be the duty of the cierk to issue a venditioni exponas or fiere facias, at the election of the plaintiff, returnable to that term of the succeeding Court which is held twelve months

shall be returnable in like manner.
SEC. 7. Be it further enacted, That no capias ad satis faciendum shall issue from any of the courts or from any justice of the peace upon any judgment now existing, or up-on any judgment which may be hereafter obtained in any of the said courts, or before any justice of the peace.
Sec. 8. Be it further enacted. That hereafter all civil war-

rants issued by justices of the peace shall be made returna-ble for trial twelve months after the date of issuing such warrant and not before; and no justice of the peace shall have power or jurisdiction to try any such warrant before the expiration of the twelve months from the issuing of the same; and upon the trial of any such warrant, either party may appeal from the judgment to the next succeeding Fall term of the Superior Court of the county where the warrant are unable to give security for the amount of the judgment and costs, then the justice shall grant said county, when the defendant shall enter his plea, and the case shall be continued over and not stand for trial until the next succeeding Fail term of said court.

or officer shall violate any of the provisions of this act, he shall forfeit the sum of two hundred dollars, to be recovered.

They make it their daily study to perfect, the medium is a straight as a good marksman would fire a bullet. by any person suing for the same in the name of the State, and shall also be subject to indictmen, and upon conviction shall be fined or imprisoned at the discretion of the

SEC. 10. Be it further enacted, That all deeds of trust and mortgages hereafter made, and judgments confessed, to secure debts, shall be void as to creditors, unless it is express-SEC. 11. Fe it further enacted. That there shall be but situations. In Germany, Belgium and France, in order be held in the city of Raleigh, at the usual time for holding

The Government of Europe have very much encouraged the manufacture of the same, and their preference judges are not required to hold the term of the said court over leather shoes is much recommended by all Boards of Agriculture and of Health. There is hardly an operation on the farm and about the farm houses, the garden, &c., in which they could not be most profit-ably used. They are perfectly secure against the records, and furnish copies thereof when required, in the same manner as copies of records are furnished from the records of the Supreme Court at Raleigh.

Sec. 13. Be it further enacted. That the clerk of the Supreme Court at Morganton, shall expose to sale the libraafter repaying the amount advanced by members of the bar

mitted to withdraw them before sale is made. From the Lon on "John Bull."

Another English Opinion. The great battle at Manassa Junction is likely to be a memorable event in Transatlantic chronicles, although it rather belongs to the comic than to the tragic side of history. While, however, it is difficult to restrain one's appreciation of the ridiculous at reading the account of by a vigilant Government detective on the charge of the panic stricken and screaming mob which Mr. Rusgeneral sentiment of the North, has passed an ordinance sell encountered in the pell-mell fight for Washington, we are bound to remark that this was an army of civilians. As to the results of the battle, we can only rejoice that the Northerners, engaged as they seem to us Be it ordained by the Common Council of the City of to be, in a war of aggressive conquest, have so signally miscarried at the very outset of their invasion. It was incumbent on them, before they drew the sword against men of their own race and speaking their own language, (such as it is.) to show distinctly that those men were not entitled by the terms of the Constitution to do as they had done. So far are they from being able to do this, that wherever the documents of the Constitution have spoken at all, they tend to show that such State is still a sovereign State, and as such entitled to withdraw from the Federation whenever it shall think that the understanding on which that Federation was founded has not been duly kept in view. But even had the Constitution been explicitly in favor of the States which claim to coerce the others, so fratricidal a war would still not have been justifiable unless the Northern States were prepared to show that they pos sess the means of retaining their conquest when effected. But they can only hold the South by the creation of a great military caste which, if it were called into existence, would soon hold the North, too, after a fashion quite inconsistent with their present institutions. The North, however, have little chance of endangering their freedom and easiness by the creation of such a military caste.-Certainly they have not as yet gone the right way to do it. It is plain that the tailors and drapers of New sippi," such as Mr. Dickens encountered on board a steamboat, and whom he remarked to be an object of deference even in those days. Finding matters to stand thus let us hope that President Lincoln and his advisers will make a virtue of necessity; that the beligerents will sheath their swords and set their newspapers to abuse each other. We know what American journals can do in that field.

> Position of our Forces in the West. We have late intelligence from our army in Western Virginia, giving the position of its several divisions which every day grows more critical.

Since the battle of Cross Lanes General Floyd was waiting for supplies. In addition to the 96 Yankee prisoners, with some Union men, brought down to Richmond a tew days ago, the train on Saturday brought down 15 prisoners who had been captured since the rout of the enemy at Cross Lanes. They were taken strag gling through the woods, where they had been lost i the complete rout and dispersion of Tyler's command.
The attack was made on Tyler's troops while they were eating breakfast, and at the first gun the Colonel, accompanied by all his field officers, fied with the utmost dispatch from the field. Colonel Tyler barely escaped

once commenced with such levity, that the would was decrived as to its character and its importance.

It weakens us in Maryland; it paralyzes us in Virginitis it ig view strength to our foes in Kentucky and in Maryland; it paralyzes us in Virginitis it ig view strength to our foes in Kentucky and in Maryland; it paralyzes us in Virginitis and at Washington it is uncessing in its paralyzes us in Virginitis and its uncessing in its paralyzes us in Virginitis and its uncessing in its paralyzes us in Virginitis and its uncessing in its paralyzes us in Virginitis and its washington it is uncessing in its paralyzes us in Virginitis and its uncessing in its paralyzes us in Virginitis and its uncessing in its paralyzes us in Virginitis and its uncessing in its paralyzes us in Virginitis and its uncessing in its paralyzes us in Virginitis and its uncessing in its paralyzes us in Virginitis and its uncessing in its paralyzes us in Virginitis and its uncessing in its paralyzes us in Virginitis and its uncessing in its paralyzes us in Virginitis and its uncessing in its paralyzes us in Virginitis and its uncessing in its paralyzes us in Virginitis and its uncessing in its paralyzes us in Virginitis and its uncessing in its paralyzes and in the virginitis and its uncessing in its paralyzes and in the virginitis and its uncessing in its paralyzes and in the virginitis and its uncessing in its paralyzes us in Virginitis and its uncessing in its paralyzes us in Virginitis and its uncessing in its paralyzes us in Virginitis and its uncessing in its paralyzes us in Virginitis and its uncessing in its paralyzes us in Virginitis and its uncessing in its paralyzes us in Virginitis and its uncessing in its paralyzes us in Virginitis and its uncessing in its paralyzes us in Virginitis and its uncessing in its paralyzes us in Virginitis and its uncessing in its paralyzes us in Virginitis and its uncessing in its paralyzes us in Virginitis and its uncessing in its paralyzes us in Virginitis and its uncessing in its paralyzes us in Virg

Our friend, at his request, was introduced by the Conductor to Mr. W. H. Byrd, who had just arrived from Washington, and was on his way to Richmond with important information for the Confederate Govern-

At the commencement of the present difficulties he was in Washington with his family, and from various causes found it impossible to get away and return to his home in Augusta. Desirous of being serviceable to the Southern Government, he represented himself as a New Yorker, and accepted a place tendered by Secretary Cameron. He was thus enabled to obtain the earliest at \$5 75 a \$6 for superfine, and \$6 25 a \$6 50 per bbl. for Southern Government, be represented himself as a New information of all the war movements in contemplation, intelligence of which he transmitted home from time to time. His attention to business secured him the unwherever they desired. In fact, all passes from the War Department were obliged to have Mr. Byrd's signature. He evaded the oath required of all the rest of the control of abled him to procure passes for himself and friends to go wherever they desired. In fact, all passes from the War He evaded the oath required of all the subordinates in the office by obtaining permission, on the day it was to be administered, to go target shooting.

Mr. Byrd states that with regard to their army, they have about 120,000 men around Washington, but that they are the "riff-raff" of every part of creation. They are in a completely disorganized state; not drilled, nor have they any regularity in their army arrangements.— They put great faith in their fortifications. The men are not paid regularly, the treasury being exhausted .-Mr. Byrd said that out of a debt of \$10,000 due him. he was unable to get but \$1,000, taking \$100 in specie and \$900 in Treasury notes. The latter he managed to dispose of after a hard effort, at three per cent, discount,

He stated that Lincoln was in the War Office when the news of the defeat of the Grand Army arrived .-Never before had he seen such a disappointed and woe begone expression of countenance. It was by turns pale, crimson and dark. He sank on a settee trembling and apparently filled with the utmost terror and alarm. He remained in this state for some time, speechless and from the test of such venditioni exponas or fiere facias, and that all alias executions upon judgments heretofore taken, four o'clock, dispatches were received announcing the four o'clock, dispatches were received announcing the success of his forces. Now, however, he was told that they were routed and flying from those whom they had stock upon it; consisting of a heretofore despised and ridiculed.

Mr. Byrd also said be was able to testify from direct and positive testimony to the hanging of two South Carolina prisoners after the battle of Bull Run on the 18th. In addition to those bung, fifteen prisoners were shot by their captors, under the fear of losing them. -When their prisoners, captured in the battle of the 21st were taken to Washington, the Fire Zouaves succeeded in forcibly wresting 25 of the number out of the hands of the guard, who took them to the Capitol building, and there had a rope thrown over a beam, and were on the point of hanging them, when Gen. Scott came with large force and secured the prisoners safety.

Gen. Scott was very indignant, and threatened to hang the ringleaders of the Zouaves with the same rope designed for the Southerners. Some of the prisoners were wounded by the stones thrown at them by the Zouaves while in the hands of their guards. These fellows, Mr. Byrd SEC 9. Be it further enacted, That if any sheriff, clerk said, are very expert in this practice, and throw rocks They make it their daily study to perfect themselves in all kinds and forms of deviltry.

The most important facts with regard to their defeat at Manassas, are concealed. As an instance Mr. Byrn mentions the fact of a

young man of a Massachusetts company, applying to him for a pass, who said that out of eighty men belongcaped, all the rest having been killed. Our friend stated that Mr. Byrd had many important

facts to communicate to the Government, which, of course, it was not prudent to make public. He stated, however, that it was a paramount necessity for the Confederate Government to at once establish an efficient police everywhere along their lines. Unless this was done the country would be overrun by spies who are paid liberally by the War Department at Washington. It is the intention of the Government to carry ont a systematic policy of throwing marauding parties along

the whole Southern- coast, and the States therefore should prepare to meet them. They do not conceal this The greatest inducements are held out to parties in the Northern States willing to engage in these piratical

expeditions. They are in hopes of carrying destruction verywhere, and particularly in laying waste the Cotton | count closed in some way by that time. fields, and thus obliging us to keep up large forces in the respective Southern States .- Chas. Courier.

IMPORTANT ARREST .- An individual hailing from Augusta, Georgia, and who registered his name as William H. Byrd, reached this city yesterday morning from Washington, and was arrested at the Exchange Hotel being a Federal spy. Upon the person of the prisoner were found a number of papers, &c., signed by General Scott, and by Cameron, the Yankee Secretary of War, which prove him to have been, as late as August the 31st, a clerk in the War Department at Washington, and a confidential agent of the Lincoln Government .-Among the documentary evidence thus acquired, are several passports privileging him to pass through the Yankee lines, and free passes over the Baltimore and Ohio, Northern Central and other Western lines, countersigned by Cameron. Byrd, whose arrest may be an important one, has been placed in proper custody for a further examination .- Richmond Examiner, 9th inst.

THE HAPPY RESOLVE.

Dedicated to Horse owners, BY JEMIMA SCRAGGS. How gently, oh! how gently He opened the stable door, With anxious eye and careful step A pallor overspread his face, The dew came on his brow,
He gazed in awful a ony;
Mothible I am full a ony; Methinks I see him now.

There lay a noble courser, Whose "sands of life" had run, The dying throes were making Ere the setting of the sun; "Five thousand" was the figure Last offered for his head, And there he lay a dying, Dying, dying -

The powders were not given To save that noble horse,
Why did they let "the star" die out? The glory of the course The owner turned on his heel With a deep fixed resolution Another horse he'd get, and then "go in For the " Horse-Pewder institution.

The Equarian Condition Powders cure all the diseases o horses and cows. They are without any equivocation, the greatest horse and eattle medicine in the world. Found a WILSON'S Jarness, Trunk, Saddlery, Leather and Oil Establ Sept. 9, 3t-d-1t-w No. 5 Market St.

IMMEDIATELY, to do public work—white or black will be received. Price of labor 75 cents per day and rations. Apply to Capt. RANKIN immediately.

P. S.—Any one wishing to contribute labor for the public good now have an opportunity to do so.

JOHN D. BELLAMY,

On behalf of the Committee of Safety for the town

WILMINGTON IRON AND COPPER WORKS, FRONT STREET, BELOW MARKET,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
L. A. HART & JOHN C. BAILEY, Proprietors,

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET. September 11. BEEF CATTLE-Are wanted, and are brought in slowly .-

Sell readily at 5 to 54 cents per lb.

RUTTER—Supply light. Sells at 35 cents per lb. by the BACON-Is brought to market very slowly, and the stock Mr. Byrd stated that he had been acting for several months as private Secretary in the War Department at Washington.

At the commencement of the present difficulties he was in Washington with his family and from various to market very showly, and the stock has become pretty much worked off. There is a brisk demand, and parcels would sell quick at high figures. We mand, and parcels would sell quick at high figures. We washington.

At the commencement of the present difficulties he was in Washington with his family and from various to market very showly, and the stock has become pretty much worked off. There is a brisk demand, and parcels would sell quick at high figures. We mand, and parcels would sell quick at high figures. We come pretty much worked off. There is a brisk demand, and parcels would sell quick at high figures. We mand, and parcels would sell quick at high figures. We come pretty much worked off. There is a brisk demand, and parcels would sell quick at high figures. We mand, and parcels would sell quick at high figures. We come pretty much worked off. There is a brisk demand, and parcels would sell quick at high figures. We mand, and parcels would sell quick at high figures. We mand, and parcels would sell quick at high figures. We mand, and parcels would sell quick at high figures. We mand, and parcels would sell quick at high figures. We mand, and parcels would sell quick at high figures. We mand, and parcels would sell quick at high figures. We mand, and parcels would sell quick at high figures. We mand, and parcels would sell quick at high figures. We mand, and parcels would sell quick at high figures. We mand, and parcels would sell quick at high figures. We mand, and parcels would sell quick at high figures. We mand, and parcels would sell quick at high figures.

oer bushel, as in quantity.

CORN—No late receipts, and the stock is getting rather ight. We quote cargo price at 45 a 50 cents per bushel. FGGS—From carts 20 cents per dozen.

family.

LARD—Scarce and wanted. N. C. make sells at 18 cents per lb. MOLASSES-Cuba sells at 35 a 38 cents in bbls., and 30 a limited confidence of Cameron, who at length gave him the responsible position of Private Secretary. This enabled him to procure passes for himself and friends to go and sell from carts at \$1 per bushel.

RICE-Is in pretty fair stock, and clean sells at 34 a 34 cents per lb.

SUGAR—Stock light, and prices high. Common brown sells at 124 to 13 cents per lb. SALT—We quote from store at \$5 to \$5 50 per sack for Liverpool ground, and \$1 50 per bushel for Alum.

363,000 LBS. COTTON YARN PER ANNUM. THE CELEBRATED ROCKY MOUNT MILLS. Edge combe county, N. C., continue to manufacture 1200 lbs. Cotton Yarn daily, and are prepared to furnish assorted Nos., 4s to 12s, by the bale of 200 lbs., at 20 cents per lb., 3 nonths time, at any of our Railroad Depots in Eastern N

Carolina, free of freight.

The Mills and Machinery are in fine condition, and the quality of the Yarns guaranteed. Orders solicited from punctual buyers. Address, WM. S. BATTLE,

Rocky Mount Edgecombe County, N. C. 3-1y*

VALUABLE STOCK FARM

BLOODED SOCK FOR SALE

WISH TO SELL A FINE STOCK FARM near Asheville, in Buncombe county, N. C., with the live HERD OF EXCELLENT CATTLE

AVERSHIRES And Grades of Ayershire, DEVON AND SHORT-HORN. Several Brood Mares, Colts and Fillies;

. Several fine Jennets, Young Jacks,

IMPORTED JACK. These will be sold either with or without the FARM. And unless previously sold at private sale, will be sold at public auction on the premises on THURSDAY THE STH OF OCTOBER NEXT. THORSDAY THE SIM OF COLOBER REAL.

I wish a small portion of the pay in hand; the remainder at
the end of the war. As I am a volunteer for "during the
war," in my absence I. B. SA WYER, Esq., of Asheville,
will represent me.

J. W. WOODFIN. will represent me. Sept. 9, 1861.—3-1t—3-1t

TAILORING BUSINESS.

THE UNDERSIGNED would respectfully inform the citizens of Elizabethtown and vicinity, that he will resume the MERCHANT TAILORING BUSINESS in that place on or about the 1st of November next. He will keep on hand Cloths and Trimmings, and will be prepared to make up garments of every description on short notice. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited. S. R. ROBBINS Sept. 10, 1861. 4-1t-3-2t*

TOILET SOAPS_SHAVING SOAP! CANCHO PANZA TRANSPARENT ODORIFEROUS COMPOUND, an article unsurpassed for the toilet. emoves Tan and Freckles, when not of too antiquated a character; imparts a Softness to the Complexion; and cares Chapped Hands, and most of the Eruptions that mar the Skin. It is the Ne Plus Ultra—try it! Manufactured by

Sept. 11. NORTH CAROLINA CASSIMERES NORTH CAROLINA CASSIMERES

TO MAKE TO MEASURE ORDER A SUIT,

ORDER A SUIT, BALDWIN'S. Black, gray, steel mixed, &c., at 38 Market Street.

PERSONS OWING US will please come forward and set-tle the same by cash or note. We close our retail business on October 1st, and if possible, we want every ac-

Sept. 9, 1861. The following is the sequel of Mr. Byrd's visit to 50 BALES for sale very cheap, by WORTH & DANIEL

CHEAP BROOMS_CHEAP BROOMS. DOZ. BROOMS to be sold at very low prices by WORTH & DANIEL DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP beretofore existing between

JAS. L. HATHAWAY and myself, under the firm of HATHAWAY & CO., having been dissolved, notice is hereby given that I shall proceed to settle the business of the firm as speedily as possible.

WM. R. UTLEY. Sept. 7th, 1861. WILL CONTINUE THE COMMISSION AND GRO-CERY business on my own account. Thankful for the patronage received while a member of the firm of Hathaway

Co., I solicit a continuance of the same from my friends and customers. WM. R. UTLEY. 2-tf A CARD TO OUR PATRONS AND FRIENDS. N consequence of the impossibility to keep up a supply of Groceries for our retail trade, we have concluded to stop that branch of our business. From and after this date our entire stock of Family Groceries will be sold at greatly

reduced rates. If not all sold by 1st October, the remainder will be offered at auction. Thanking you for your liberal patronage, we are Your ob't serv'ts. WORTH & DANIEL TAKEN UP AND committed to the jail of New Hanover County, a negro boy, black, apparently about fifteen or sixteen years old, who gives his name as George,

and says he belongs to Thomas Evans, of Bladen county. The owner is hereby notified to come forward, prove prop erty, pay charges, and take said boy away, otherwise will be dealt with as the law directs. W. T. J. VANN, Sheriff.

THE PLANTATION 15 miles from Wilmington, on the road leading to Lillington, three miles from Marlboro Depot, on the W. & W. R. R., belonging to the Subscriber, containing about 1,700 acres. There is a good dwelling and all preserve with houses attached. all necessary out-houses attached. Any person wishing to purchase can examine the premises. The above farm will be sold at a sacrifice. Apply to DAVID E. BUNTING.

SOUTHERN MILITARY MANUAL. CONTAINING all the Confederate Military Laws, Articles
Of War, Army Regulations, Field Artillery; Mahan's
Treatise on the effects of musketry and artillery, and the
means of directing the fire as to obtain the best results;
Hardee's Manual of Arms, fully illustrated; Military Ordinances of Louisiana and Mississippi; Uniforma; Military Maxims of Napoleon I; Health Bints for Volunteers—\$1. KELLEY'S BOOK STORE

FRIES' CELEBRATED SALEM CASSIMERES AND KERSEYS.

TUST received 1000 yards Fries finest and best make black and steel mixed Cassimeres. Also, 5,000 yards their Kerseys and Plains. HEDRICK & BYAN, Agents for F. & H. Fries, Salem, N. C.

Sept. 9th, 1861 MORE NEW GOODS. 500 BUSHELS A., 10 bbls. Sugar, 10 bbls. Sugar BUSHELS ALUM SALT,

1.000 Lemons, Pine Apples and Bananas. For sale by CLARK & TURLINGTON.

BUTTER_BUTTER.

Volume XI.

The Daily Journal has completed its tenth year, and enters to-day upon its eleventh, determined to do the best it can under a more trying state of things than it has yet been called upon to encounter. We are not, however, without a reasonably well-grounded confidence of being able to weather successfully the storm that has prostrated so many of our cotemporaries, and has rendered the publication of even the most prosperous papers, rather a labor of love than a matter of profit.

Although the circulation of the Daily Journal has very largely increased-doubled, we may say, still the total prostration of business, by cutting off advertising patronage and the job work connected with an active commerce, has operated disastrously to the interests of publishers, and produced a reduction of income which the increased revenue from subscription does not begin to repair, especially in view of the fact that while the cost of everything connected with the getting up of a paper has largely increased, the price of subscription remains the same.

But we must all bide our time and take things as we find them, making the best of a temporary inconvenience. which will, we trust, result in permanent good, and that before many months. Before the heats of next summer come on the back of this invasion will have been broken and with proper energy trade will begin again to expand her wings for bolder and more independent flights, while home industry will spring up like, almost, a new

We may have many troubles to go through with before all of us are a year older, but that we will go through with them and come out stronger and better for the ordeal, we believe. Let us try to be worthy of the brightest destiny and we will thereby do much to win it

To the steadfast friends of the Journal and to the public in general, we take this occasion to return our warmest acknowledgements for the favourable reception with which our humble efforts have been greeted. We will try to make the Journal still more deserving of patronage, and, when returning peace places it in our power to do so, we will, if spared, and the paper be spared, make such improvements as will place it on a par in every respect with any daily in the South. But this is anticipating-perhaps speculating. Sufficient unto the day is the ϵ vil thereof and we may add, the performance thereof. Promises for the future are too apt to be regarded as superogatory, and certainly seem to be made only to be broker. Daily Journal, 6th inst.

No one need have been surprised at the naval demonstration recently made by the Federalists upon our coasts. That they should have recourse to the arm in which they are strongest and we are weakest, is too natural to cause any wonder; the wonder would have been if they had not done so. That this will be the course of events for some time we may feel certain. It can hardly be expected to be otherwise. The object is and not Richmond the menaced point.

it invaluable as an harbor of refuge for light cruisers as | will not be liberality wisely and well displayed. it was for privateers, while inside all the craft navigating the Sound from the North counties must come

Hatteras Inlet appears by the coast survey map to be about 11 or 12 miles south of Cape Hatteras, and 15 or 16 north of Ocracoke. There is a pretty good har- and carried down to Fortress, Monroe, proves upon trial bor with deep water extending in about half a mile. | to be comparatively speaking, a failure, so far as range | 36 yards Fayetteville Blount's Creek Osnaburgs 104c. \$3 78 There is, however, a shoal between this and the deep is concerned. It throws a solid shot of 435 pounds, and at extreme high water. With Hatteras Inlet on the rifled and is sixteen feet long, the bore being about 12 to gainsay the fact that this capture is a matter of seri- | Nortolk. ous importance, for it is, but it is one of those incidents that may be looked for at any time in the progress of a in a single instance. war, and which instead of dispiriting us, ought only to stimulate to renewed exertion.

Fort Hatteras was on the North side of the Inletmere earthwork, with no guns of suffitient range to reach the Yankee fleet which stood off and shelled the men with perfect impunity. Fort Clark was another and smaller work of the same character, some two miles north of Fort Hatteras, as we have always heard, although the Federal account puts it down at only 700 yards which we must think is an error. The Inlet is in latitude 35 degrees 12 | Peck, the Associate took passage yesterday on board minutes North; 30 minutes East of Washington. It the steamer Caswell, on an excursion to Camp Wyatt. is about 30 miles from the nearest accessible landing on The boat was pleasant, and the Captain attentive and

Melancholy Accident.

Our community was startled yesterday afternoon by the announcement of a most painful accident resulting in the immediate death, by drowning, of Gaston Meares, Jr., eldest son of Col. Gaston Meares, of this place.

It would appear that Gaston, who was a bright, intelligent and manly boy of about nine years of age, had been playing with some young associates in a boat at or near the landing at the foot of Dock street, when by some accident he lost his balance and fell overboard, sinking to rise no more. The boat was near the end of the wharf, and he must have fallen in deep water .-There was no available assistance nearer than the Pilot House, kept by Mr. Bishop, and when it arrived, no sign of the poor child could be discovered, although every exertion was used. The body was recovered in about three hours after the occurrence of the accident, which happened between three and four o'clock.

The deceased was a great favorite, and it is useless to add that his untimely fate must fall with crushing weight upon his bereaved parents. Col. Meares is now at the head of his regiment in Virginia, and the intelligence of his loss will be to him the occasion of the most poignant sorrow.—Daily Journal, 7th inst.

From and after the 29th day of August, 1861, all the old United States stamps ceased to be received by the United States Post Office Department, new patterns having been substituted, the object being we suppose to render valueless all the postage stamps of the old pattern which might be in the hands of postmasters and others in the Southern Confederacy.

Letters sent from the South, with the view of being mailed at any post office in the Northern States will, if enclosed in the old stamped envelope or having the old ing from the Southern States, and will most probably into the hands of the enemy, nor was there, at that time, nay, almost certainly, be sent on to Washington and any Lincolnite gun-boats in Pamlico Sound. Roanoke there opened.

We cannot give such a description of the new stamps as would be satisfactory, or enable us to be understood; but we may say generally, that they differ in appearance overboard. from the old ones so much that they would not be mistaken for them or confounded with them.

Something Practical for our Soldiers.

We hear and read a good deal from sundry people and sundry journals in regard to the wants and necessities of our treops, especially in the way of shors and winter clothing, for winter will soon be upon us, or at least the New York Herald of Saturday, the 31st Aug. The period of occasional cool days and chilly nights.

In the more elevated regions of the State of Virginfrost will not probably be deferred for more than three

Well, these things are so, and the fact being admitted there can arise no practical benefit from dwelling farther hope of affording a prompt and easily available resource. We know of no proposition which comes up to these requirements nearer than that contained in the following extract from the letter of an intelligent correspondent, writing over a month since from the camp of the 3d Regiment, State Troops, then, as now, in Virginia. He

Our men are comparatively well equipped, but the material of which their clothing is made is oor, and cannot last long. It is too thin for cold weather, and we shall look to noble women of our respective counties for a fresh supply. We must agitate this natter, and see that the men are not left to suffer. The Southern Confederacy, to whom we now belong, will find it impossible, with the best intentions in the world, to provide for the large army now in Virginia. We must suffer unless our counties take care of us I at nex a list of the companies composing this Regiment, and trust they will begin at once and unite their action to take care of their people. Let me make a suggestion. overnment allows twenty-one dollars to each man every Regiment comes unite to make some arrangement by which they can draw this money and expend it for the soldiers.— There may be a small deficiency, but the counties will not hesitate to supply it. Let me make another suggestion.— The first thing we want is stout flannel shirts and overcoats. Let me make a third suggestion. Don't let the counties un-dertake this thing unless they commit it to the hands of men

Now surely there is nothing impossible in this, not even difficult if taken in hand by the authorities with the determination to carry it through. The county of New Hanover has sent out some eleven or twelve companies of State troops. She has in the 8th volunteer regiment five companies; also the Wilmington Horse Artillery, which has been accepted for twelve months and has gone into camp, to say nothing of two or three other companies organized and drilling, and some of them armed and equipped.

Say to begin with, that New Hanover has one thouthat rumber of men, then the amount at \$21 a piece, the six-monthly commutation for clothing, would be \$21,000. Why not the county get the assignment of this from the companies, and get from the Confederate government bonds or stock to a corresponding amount, in the meantime pushing forward in the best and most economical manner the equipment of the troops.

We have given this instance by way of illustration. We have referred to the State troops in Virginia not for the purpose of making a distinction against others, but merely as a matter of convenience.

The facts and reasonings upon them will apply equal ly to other companies and to other counties. If Conhardly to make any serious lodgement with the view of | federate bonds are not to be good, then nothing in the an advance into the interior, but it is to harrass the | Confederacy will long have a value. All that the councoast and thus reverse the current of men setting to the ties are asked to do, is to advance these necessary articolnites on the defensive, and made Washington city time to prevent sickness or death from the want of them. And if the patriotism and public spirit of the citizens Hatteras is a more important point than most people should add such other articles as may be necessary for suppose. Its position, almost under the lee of the Cape, the comfort of the soldiers, but not procurable within and but a short distance from the Gulf Stream, makes the limit of \$21 for six months, who shall say that it

We do our share of plain, out-spoken growling; but we also wish to suggest or press forward something remewithin easy striking distance of any gun boats sta- dial. Is not the suggestion of our soldier correspondent, tioned in the vicinity of the inlet. The banks them- to which we have referred, really worthy of the serious selves are comparatively valueless, but an enemy having attention of the wise and patriotic members of our a lodgement there can threaten the whole coast of the | County Courts throughout the State? Why cannot mainland, as, in the calm waters of the Sound a landing some gentleman well experienced in business details take the matter immediately in hand and set the ball in motion? Once started, it will roll.

THE BIG "Union Gun" recently cast at Pittsburg water of the Sound, over which eight feet may be carried uses a cartridge containing 45 pounds of powder. It is south and Oregon Inlet on the north of the dreaded feet, and yet its range with a shell is ess than three Cape, chartered blockade steamers may be able to hover miles, with a shot not more than three miles and onearound there during the winter. Without them they seventh, being nothing like as good a range as the rifled could not, and privateers cannot. There is no use trying 32's which they are making out of ship thirty-twos at

These veryl arge rifled guns have not yet succeeded

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTIONS. The Governor of Vir ginia has issued his proclamation, ordering an election to be held in that State on the first Wednesday in November next, for Representatives to the Confederate Congress. This proclamation is in compliance with an act of the Congress of the Confederate States. Gov. Clark has not yet ordered the election in North Carolina, but we presume he will do so in a short time.

AVAILING HIMSELF of the polite invitation of Capt obliging, so that the party on board, consisting of ladies and gentlemen, with a number of children, had an agreeable run down. The boat left here at about 8 o'clock and arrived at the landing about 101/2 o'clock. The

passengers reached Camp Wyatt about 11 o'clock, A. M. He found things getting along as well as could be expected: the new hospital is progressing and promises to be ready in a few days for the reception of the sick .-He was also pleased to learn from Dr. Miller that the sick list had materially diminished within the last few

At half-past four o'clock the regiment was formed in line for drill, and performed sundry evolutions which appeared to be very well executed. It was said that it was the largest turn-out that had yet taken place. It is to be presumed that the presence of the ladies stimulated the "boys" to make their appearance, and to put their best leg foremost.

The Caswell got back to town about 9 o'clock p. m without accident, and all on board seemed pleased with the courteous treatment they had received at the camp and on their way going and coming. Most of those who went down were relatives of the soldiers in Camp. Of course as to the Military movements, we forbear mention .- Daily Journal, 5th inst.

WE ARE REQUESTED TO STATE that the Schr. Prince Leopold, said, according to one Northern account, to have sailed from Wilmington, N. C., to Bermuda with spirits turpentine to get a British register, with which she proceeded to New York, did not sail from Wilmington, but from Newbern. Also, another account that she had got a provisional register from the British vice consul for this State is untrue. The vice consul states that he issued no register or other paper to the schooner in

From reliable authority, we are enabled to say, attached to them, be immediately spotted as com- that on Sunday neither Ocracoke nor Oregon had fallen Island had not been occupied by the Northern troops. The Baltimore Exchange says: The Government

Steamer Harriet Lane is lost, her guns being first thrown The above was reported at Baltimore by the Steam-

er Louisiana, Capt. Cannon.

NORTHERN PAPERS -- We received yesterday morning through the mails, the New York Herald of the 23d, and the New York Express of the 24th August. Also, this morning, through the politeness of Mr. Dix, the

papers received by mail were postmarked Nashville.

In addition to the statement already made public, ia. some four to five degrees" North of Wilmington, the that Butler had gone to Washington to arrange plans last roses of summer are about blooming, and the first for obtaining more troops and carrying out more extended operations against North Carolina, the Herald intimates that " the ships of war took with them in tow, several bulks for the purpose of sinking them in the entrances to the inlets on the North Carolina coast. upon the topic, unless for the purpose of suggesting * * Beyond this at present, we are not permitted some course of policy that may be adopted, with some to be more specific in our statements as to the objec's of the expedition. We may, however, say that the sinking of the hulks is not the only object, and that our readers will probably soon learn that a series of naval operations all along the Atlantic coast, for which the public have so anxiously looked, will have been this week inaugurated." It also says that " if the expedition should be very successful, the infantry troops sent out will not return with the squadron."

The Boston Traveller has a letter from Salisbury, N. C., which states that four members to the United States Congress have been elected in North Carolina! The writer says that the people of North Carolina are fast throwing off the secession yoke, and that they will soon be sufficiently strong to announce without fear their determination to take a stand for the Stars and Stripes. He further adds that "there is a Union League throughout the State, which embraces many thousands of loyal men, and to them is attributed the reaction which is now taking place," and so on and so

Who this Salisbury correspondent is we do not know We take it that he is the same veracious person who informed the New York Tribune that there was a negro insurection progressing, and all that. We rather think' that the people of Salisbury cught to find the writer out and suspend him and his correspondence

The Herald's reporter gives the following account of M. Louis De Bebian, recently a resident of this town. The Herald is in error in saying that Mr. De Bebian was in the service of the Confederate States. We saw all the documents and letters of credit carried by Mr. DeB., or at least accurate copies of them, and we know sand men in Virginia, or at least that the companies that they were written by a private firm here to anothraised in this county and now in Virginia amount to er private firm in Liverpool and that the credit was based upon a shipment of cotton made by the Wilmington firm, and had not be whatever to do with the Confederate Government :-

> Louis De Beblan .- During the storm of the 19th instant arolina, which port she had left without obstruction, put poarded by Lieutenant Bennett, of the revenue vacht Henssion of. A prize crew was placed on board, consistng of one officer and five men, and all the trunks and paers of the master and passengers were sealed up, and

> Among the passengers was Monsieur Louis De Bebian, a Frenchman, who resided at Wilmington, N. C., where he had resided several years. Enough transpired to show that Mons. De Bebian was tinged with the secession heresy, and hat he had committed overt acts rendering him tiab arrest, and he was arrested accordingly. It appeared that he was even then in the service of the Confederate States, see the French Consul at Newport, but he was not permitwhence he was sent under escort to Fort Lafavette, there

Daily Journal, 5th inst. Speaking of Tents, A friend has sent us the following statements of price

t	paid for the Tents made in Fayetteville for the compa-
-	nies that have left that place:
8	36 yards Cedar Fal's Goods—12½ cents. \$4 50 Making at 6 cents. 2 16 Cord and Twipe. 60 Frames and Oak Pins. 1 65
t	\$8 91
,	If Flies are added, which ought to be to all Tents, but few have them, t ey will cost, if 12½ cents goods are used: 24 yards—12½ cents
1	Total for Tent and Fly, \$8 19

Frames and Oak Pins 24 yards—10½ cents......\$2 52 Making at 6 cents. 1 44
Cord Twine and Oak Pins. 65-

We would here state that we have seen some of the Fayetteville tents, and we have no hesitation in pronouncing them far superior to the Leaks-ville tents at Camp Wyatt. In fact they are tents. The others are When the hour for retiring came on, some few pitched their a libel upon the name of tents.

By a late arrival from Nassau, New Providence, we have had placed before us the Nassau Advertiser of the 14th and 17th of August, 1861. We find nothing of interest in the Advertiser to our readers. Its querci. columns are generally filled with extracts from the New four from the mouth of Acquia Creek, four from Stafford York papers and the Wilmington Journal. We notice under the shipping head, the arrival at that port, on the fronting which, is another of about the same declinity. 13th Aug., of the Schr. Victoria, Capt. Certain, from which has been cleared, and, (like many others in Virginia,) Wilmington, N. C.; and the clearance of the William worn out. The face of the country about here is very broken, so much so in fact, that with the exception of a gagemen's and skirmishes, but there is nothing reliable.

THE name of Camp Winslow, we learn, has been changed to that of Camp Edmondston.

Roll of the Cape Fear Light Artillery_N. C. Volunteers, Captain—John J. Hedrick. 1st Lieutenat—James M. Stevenson; Junior 1st do.—James D. Cumming; 2d Lieutenant—James B. Huggins; Junior 2d do .-1st Sergeant—P. Heinsberger; A. D. Brown;
J. S. Council;
J. W. Galloway;
S. W. Beery. lst Corpora l-S. Holden; 2d do. J. T. Phute; 2d do. 3d do. 4th do. J. P. Pierce I. Granger.

M. A. Tolar. Commissary-Quarter Master-T. A. Robbins. Drummer-Isaac Davis.

Artificers A. W. Lawson, W. H. Rutland. PRIVATES. Atkins, W. T.
Beery, W. R.
Bennett, F.
Boon, S. J.
Bowman, D. H.
Bowen, M. V.
Baynes, G. W.
Best, A.
Best, W. B.
Bartelson, S. A.
Broughton, A. B.
Council, J. A.
Council, J. W.
Carroll. T. O. Atkins, W. T. Holton, H. H. Inglis, John, Kennedy, R. King, J. J. Kling, F. Larkins, S. V. Larkins, S. V. Livesay, J. H. Martin, M. McRoy, C. McPherson, J. Mitchell, S. J. Mote, T. J. Nichols, J. Odum, W. H. Odum, E.
Pearce, J. M., (d.)
Pierce, J.
Pierce, T. B.
Pickett, H., (d.)
Pigford, W. J.
Parker, J. H.
Parks, J. W. Clark, J. Doars, W. H. Elliss, R.
Everitt, S. H.
Fillyaw, S. C.
Formyduval, A. L.
Frazier, R.
Greer, J.
Hancock, E.
Hancock, J. H.
Hankins, J. A.
Harper, G. W.
Harrell, B. F.
Holden, S.
Holmes, J. W. Rowe, J. M.
Rowe, A. M.
Rowe, A. M.
Smaw, J. D.
Styron, C. W.
Thomas, L. T.
Tilley, J.
Wanst, A. B.
Watson, B. Q.
Webb, J. F.
Westcott

ten wet days. When one is at home, (or at the home of his weetheart,) and surrounded by all the comforts and luxuries of life, a wet day is not so much to be dreaded; but to be quartered in wet tents in the woods, with no society but that of masculine bipeds, and restricted to a limited supply of the conveniences of life for a period of four or five days in succession, is enough to weary the patience of the most humble follower of that great pattern of patience spoken of in Holy Writ. Still, it is said that there is "a silver lining to every cloud," and "a bright side to every picture," and with pleasing anticipations of "better times." many a wear some hour has been relieved, too, by the soul-stirring strains of music from our Regimental Brass Band, which, under the efficient leadership of Mr. C. A. Frazier, of Charlotte, has made rapid proficiency in manufacturing the great magic power, which "hath charms to soothe the savage breast." The members of the Rend are The members of the Band are mere ers, being taken from the ranks of the different Companies, but their performance of many popular airs, such as "Dixie." "Annie Lowrie," "Gentle Annie," "Bonnie

nearer the scene of action; and consequently, on day evening, August 14th, we received selves in readiness to move at an early hour on the next morning. In pursuance of these orders we were aroused by an early "Reveille" on Thursday morning, and, after getting up a hasty breakfast, we bundled up our goods, bade adieu to the Capital of the "Old Dominion," and set out for our destination among the hills of the Potomac. we had but short notice to pre are for our exit from our quarters at Rockett's, (that being the local title of the place where we were last encamped,) and as the eight Companies of the Regiment then in camp, with all their baggage. Quartermaster's stores, &c., had to be transported by one train, there was necessarily a great deal of bustle ting things in a traveling condition. The greatest order Central Railroad, (by which route we came up to the junction of the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Rail road, twenty-five miles above Richmond.) Our baggage being properly disposed of, the cry of " all aboard, ed by the piercing whistle of the engine summoned us to our seats on the great rolling mass. which was to con-

There is nothing of unusual interest to attract the atten-

The close of my last letter left us encamped on the out-

skirts of Richmond. The threatening aspect of matters in this portion of Virginia. however, demanded our presence

especially on this side of the Railroad junction alluded to above, is tolerably broken, and presents many eviof having been settled at an early period in the hisassing, is presented in the large and beautiful crops of the correspondents of that Company will please note orn which skirt the road on both sides, often for a coasid the way, I would inform the friends of that Company. erable distance. These, in many places, extend as far back it has probably suffered less from sickness than any Comas the eye can reach, and give promise of an abundant yield of that important cereal. Such is the prospect, we are glad man,—Private David Jarrell. The health of his Company We will und ubtedly have a large surplus of insufficient to bring us to terms. Instead us upon our own resources; and with the activity which miration of the whole world. We have amongst us the devise a well-regulated system of domestic commerce, we will present the grandest spectacle of an independent and self-sustaining nation on the face of the globe. With all these elements of greatness within our grasp, with justice here as an incident of much importance. England and and that he was on his way to Europe with letters of credit to the amount of \$40,000 with which he was to purchase and right on our side, and with brave hearts and stout arms to fight our battles, shall we fail to do our duty in this the shipment to Wilmington, N. C., and other Southern ports.

day of our trial, when our homes, our altars and our liberon being arrested, Mons. De Bebian asked permission to ties are at stake? Now is the time for us to strike, and if

About 4 o'clock in the evening wereached Fredericksburg. the county seat of Spotsylvania County. This is an old town, situated in a broken, but fertile region of country, on the Rappahannock River, and presents few or no attractions of interest to the passer by. Its churches, handsome residences, and many of its public buildings, however, betoken a good degree of wealth and prosperity. The Railroad ture, and does credit to the architect who constructed it. Richmond to pass us, we resumed our journey, and in a few minutes reached Brooke's Station, in 200 yards of which we are now encamped. Our position here was just vacated by Col. Gaston Meares' (3rd) Regiment N. C. State Troops, and the name of the encampment, tot however through any discourtes; to our worthy Governor, but for the sake of a more military title, has been changed from Camp "Clarke" to Camp "Bee." It seems that we have been running Col. M. a pretty close race, for a battalion of his regiment was entering, and a part of his forces were just getting away from this place as we arrived. We have one advantage in the race, however, he generally leaves the track in better

Our arrival here, as might reasonably be expected, was attended with no less hurry and bustle than our departure from Richmond. Our place of landing was very irregular; our baggage was piled out together, and with little or no means of transportation besides the bone and sinew of our nen, we had a considerable task to get things regul ted in Camp again. Good order and cheerfulness prevailed, how-ever, and the undertaking was soon accomplished. Being a wearisome day's travel, our next object was to look out for supper and quarters for the night. Some had brought provisions with them already cooked, some set to work and tents to protect them from the moist atmosphere, but most of us, as much for experiment as anything else, determined upon bivouacking for the night. Your correspondent, with several others, "rigged up" his cot beneath a tree,

H. Northrop, Silliman, for New York, with coffee, few medows and level places about the water courses, we have one eternal succession of hills and ravines for miles

The notes of several rambling excursions, made since we have been in camp here, might be of interest to some few of your readers, but fearing that I may trespass upon the GEN. G. T. BEAUREGARD's official report of the bat-them. Hence I will merely revert to one or two points. the of Bull Run on the 18th July, shows that we had 13 killed, 53 wounded and 2 missing—total loss 68. best farms have remained in the possession of the same families for several generations. As an instance, I came across an old family burying ground a few days ago, in which was a tombstone bearing the following inscriptions, in juxta-

Position, viz:
Here Lies the Here also Lies the Body of Mrs.
MARY WAUGH, Body of Capt. EDWARD MOUNTJOY, who departed this Life in the who departed this Life in the Month of July, in the year of our Lord, October, in the Year of our Lord, 1712, Aged 42 years.

From this it would appear that Mrs. Wangh was born in 1674, and Capt. Mountjoy in 1668. Upon inquiry I learned that the farm is still in the possession of the Mountjoy family; and a gentleman of that name resides but a sport dis

tance from the spot alluded to. Other instances of the same kind might be adduced, but this one will suffice.

During these excursions, to which I have referred, it has Furing these excursions, to which I have referred, it has been my pleasure to visit almost every point of importance in the neighborhood. I have paid two visits to our New Hanover "Boys" down at the "Batteries," and found them at their posts, and ready to prove their valor in the defense of Southern Liberty and Southern Honor, should the minions of "Old Abe" give them an opportunity to do so. They are in first rate spirits, and the old Banner County will be proud to claim them as her sons if an occasion is afforded them to prove their lovalty to be.

They are in first rate spirits, and the old Banner County will be proud to claim them as her sons if an occasion is afforded them to prove their loyalty to her.

From the "Batteries," and from the hills overlooking the mouth of Acquis Creek, we can get a splendid view of the Potomac, which is about five miles wide at this point. The beautiful country on the Maryland shore looks as if it ought to be free from the shackles of Black Republican tyranny; and it appears as if we can almost hear the ery: "Come to distance. A day of retribution is coming, however, and many of us will no doubt live to see Maryland free. God grant that it may be so.

From all the eminences commanding a view of the river, the principal objects of attention are the Yankee War Steamers, which are hovering about like a certain species of bird that we wor of. They often abow symptoms of pugaacity; but, for tear that somebody might get hurt, they take good care to keep beyond the range of our guns. They occasionally fire upon the "Batteries," but, as yet, they have done no damage. They fired two or three shells.

BALTIMORE, Mr. Sept. 4th, 1861.

They are fighting all over Missouril. But parties are capturing many prisoners.

The Kentucky Legislature has not yet organized, owing to adificulty regarding the new districts, which has made severable as confirmation of the evacuation of Fort Oregonation of Fort Oregonation of the evacuation of Fort Oregonation of Fort Oregonatio

may call it into action.

We are stationed here in the Brigade of Gen. Holmes, by whom our men were inspected a few days ago. The Gen-gral expressed himself as being fully satisfied with the mahis general character. On our arrival at bloods States, your correspondent, in company with Dr. B., visited the sick of Col. Meaves' regiment, who were placed in tents at the depot, awaiting transportation to their new quarters.—In a few minutes Gen. H. came to inquire after their concern. dition, and no one could have expressed greater concern for their welfare than he did. Pointing to one who seemed to be suffering most he said to the nurse, " Carry him into Such evidences of feeling and human truly commendable in any person, but more especially in a military leader, who should see to the sanitary condition as well as the disciplinary training of the men under his

een good. We have had but little to contend against nowever, except measles and their sequiæ and even in this articular we have not suffered so severely as some other egiments. Our sick are row convale-cing very favorably, and we have lost but five or six men; these were principally men of feeble constitutions, who were unable to with-stand the severe attacks of pulmonary affections supervening upon the measles in consequence of exposure to the vicissitudes of camp life. In addition to the measles we ous fever, which have yielded very readily to the ordinary remedies. By the way, I was considerably amused at a little incident in camp in connection with a case of "chills" a short time ago. The patient, a regular mountaineer, was undergoing his first shaking it the form of an "ague," and when I first saw him there were some half a dezen comrades from the same portion of the realms of the Goddess Hygeia, standing around and enjoying a hearty laugh at his expense. The secret of the matter was, that hey had nev et seen any one have a "chill" before, and the idea of in warm weather was so preposterous that they could not restrain their risibility. The writer is acquainted in the county represented by this company, and he ventures the assertion that not over one in one hundred of the adults n the county ever had an attack of "chill and fever." We are much gratified at being able to receive the

since we came to this place. It is always a welcome visitor to our camp-a "sine qua non" which is greeted more than usual interest on account of the news it brings from home. We have some complaints, however, t Some of the members of the "Lillington Rifle Guards write to their families in different portions of Sampson and New Hanover counties at least once a week, and they have every reason to believe that not more than half of their let-ters reach their destination. Where the fault is we cannot pretend to say, but we suspect that it is on this side of the North Carolina line.

Mail matter sent to us, and directed to the care of Col. Stokes, 1st Regiment N. C. State Troops, Fredericksburg. tory of this continent. The principal item of consideration. Vs.. will reach us safely. The letter of the "Lillington especially in a crisis like that through which we are now Rifle Guards" has been changed from "F" to "C," which the way, I would inform the friends of that Company, that

not only in Virginia, but throughout the whole acy. We will undoubtedly have a large surplus of We have just heard of the landing of "Picayune Butler" grain, and if Messrs. Lincoln, Seward & Co. expect to starve us out, they will have to put it off for a while. Their prospect for overcoming us by this means reminds us very forcibly of the adage: "Montes partureunt, et nascitur ridicutively taken by surprise. The coast defences of North Car lus mus." They will certainly see before long that their olina have been too much neglected; and it is to be hoped paper blockade, and the interdiction of inland commercial that vigorous measures will be adopted to strengthen and that vigorous measures will be adopted to strengthen and of subduing us through these media, they will only throw State. The summer has now virtually closed, and as there is but little chance for any extensive operations in Virginia, prevails in every department of life amongst us, we will I would not be surprised if the attention of the Lincoln Government is directed to indefensible points further South The blockade has almost been a nonentity on many parts treme vigilance, endeavor to make up for lost time

of the blockade. We think it far preferable that we should ties are at stake? Now is the time for us to strike, and if would detract from the bragadocio spirit of our enemies we are but true to ourselves, the greatest national prosperity and independence,—the ne plus ultra of enlightened and at the North, who assume to themselves the sobriquet of "THE GOVERNMENT."

fears as to the final result, let us battle manfully for the right; and if we fall, let us feel that our blood has been shed n a great, glorious and righteous cause. Yours truly,

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR THE JOURNAL.

RICHMOND. VA., Sept. 4, 1861—P. M. Vice President Stephens returned to the city this after-noon from Manassas. His brother, Judge Linton Stephens, accompanied him. The latter had been quite sick, but is

There is nothing of reliable interest from the camps. RICHMOND, VA., Sept. 5th, 1861.
Albert Sidney Johnstone has arrived in this city. He ranks in the Confederate army second only to Adjutant Gen-

The rank of Generals fixed by an act of last Congress, has been approved by the President.

Vague reports are still current about the capture of Rosencrantz's army, but they are not reliable. Some few private dispatches, published in Southern papers, give authority for their statements by saying that the report has been confirmed by dispatches received at the War Department. Such statements are only made to deceive publishers and readers, and create the opinion that those correspondendents have news facilities superior to those enjoyed by the Gene-

that the Confederates killed three hundred Federalists and lost twenty on their side, in a sharp skirmish yesterday on the Confederates taking possession of an important hill near Arlington. This report is given as received. FIGHMOND, VA., Sept., 6th, 1861.

Passengers from Manassas this afternoon report that a courier reached there yesterday forenoon, stating that Shuter's Hill was taken by the Confederates on Wednes-

The Federal loss in killed and wounded amounts to four hundred, and three hundred taken prisoners. The Confederate loss is one hundred and twenty killed and wounded.—

This report is given as received.

Col. Wheat, who fought so gallantly and was wounded so severely at the battle of Manassas Plains, has arrived here, and appears well.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]
RICHNOND, Va., Sept. 6, 1861.

Vice-President Stephens has determined to remain in Richmond during the Fall. The city is full of rumors of en-Late and Important from the Potomac-Advance of

Our Troops.
RICHMOND, Sept. 6. 1861—A. M. It is generally conceded that the advance of the Confederates towards Alexandria, Arlington Heights and other points, has been steady and successful. tions in the mountains of Virginia, as the bad weather im-

pedes their movements

Much speculation is indulged in as to the destination of Gen. A. S. Johnstone. The Hessians will find out where Johnstone is at the proper time.

Newspapers from Augusta, Ga., and points South of that place are very irregular in reaching Richmond.

MOB'LE, Sept. 4, 1861. About twelve o'clock yesterday the Dry Dock, aground between Fort Pickens and the Navy Yard, was burned. It is not known whether it was fired by the Confederates or

Washington, D. C., Sept. 4, 1861. Heavy firing has been heard on the Virginia side, and reports are vague concerning it.

The Post says that the Confederates are concentrating a large force South of Alexandria, and are erecting batteries near the mouth of the Occoquan river. Heavy firing was heard in the direction of the Federal lines this morning, but no report of a battle has been received.

The skirmishing that occurred in the vicinity of Chain Bridge, over the Potomac, is believed not to have been earliers.

John C. Rahwing, merchant, a native of the West Indies, has been arrested for treason and LaFayetted. The Hatteras prisoners have been confined on board the hull of the ship Brandywine.

The Times says that there will be no Cabinet meeting to

MACON CITY, Missouri, Aug. 31, 1861.

The Secessionists have taken St. Joseph and Shebina.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Sept. 4th, 1861.

They are fighting all over Missouri. Both parties are capturing many prisoners.

BALTIMORE, MD., Sept. 4th, 1861.

A letter from Key West says that the Federal steamer Fowhattan captured a prize of the Sumter's, having a letter bag. A letter to President Davis describes the movements of the Sumter. The Powhattan had gone in search of her. on commission, amounting to fifty thousand dollars.

Chas. H. Foster, Union Congressman from North Carolina, has arrived here en route for Washington.

Carro, Ill., Sept. 4, 1861.

Col. Wallace and Gen. Pillew have exchanged prisoners.

Co-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED have entered into Co-Partnership in the town of Wilmington, N. C., under the firm and in the town of Wilmington, N. C., under

via Queenstown, to the 25th ult.

Saturday, Aug. 24 h.—Cotton.—Sales to-day

bales—speculators and exporters taking 10,000 market closing firm. Manchester advices are favorable. LOUISVILLE, Sept. 4th, 1861—P. M. The report announcing President Davis' death was or inated by the N. Y. Herald's Washington correspondent The report caused interse excitement

HALIFAX, N. S., Sept. 30

eived contradicting it. It is stated that the Unionists have a dispatch coln repudiating Fremont's negro proclamation.

Lincoln's letter to Gov. May offin concludes thus believe it is the popular wi h of Kentucky than removed f om her limits, and with this impre espectfully decline your request. I sympath Magoffin in his desire to preserve the peace, but I search and cannot find in your, not very sho declaration or intimation that you desire the

A letter dated Maysville, Ky., August 3 beats have just landed from Charleston, Va that Tyles had two thousand men in his con that number only two hundred and fifty had esc, per

Louisville, Ky, Sept. 5 The Cairo gun boats, Tyler and Lexington, off H engaged the Confederate gun boat Yankee, support The Federal boats fired twenty shots, and res Cairo unipiured.

It is denied that the Union Committee have from Lincoln relative to Fremont's proclamation. PHILADELPHIA. Pa., Sept. 4. Five Southern vessels were confiscated to-da

WASHINGTON, D. C., Pept. 4, Gamble (bogus Governor of Missoa i) is here. The Confederates are reported as concentrating The steamship R. B. Ford has arrived at the N

Her captain, first and second mates, boatswain ter have been arrested and double chained. known. There was skirmishing near Bailey's, hefore The Confederates, in considerable force deceived the Federal pickets, but at four this after Federals had the Cross Roads.

From Fortress Monroe Eighteen hundred Federal troops are at Old Print ST. Louis, Mo., Sept. 4, 18: Prince Napoleon has arrived here. Frement had prepared a huge escort, but the lipped quietly to a planter's House.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4th, 180 The Reanoke has captured the Middleton from r Liverpool, with naval stores. SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 4th 10

Herman J. Recfield has been chosen panan. Both the Mozart and Tammany Halid · CINCINNATI, Sept 4th 1 Cash balances due Southerners by Cinci SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 4th, 1881

James Chapin, of Vicksburg, Miss., has been arres La Fayetted.

A dispatch from Quincy, Illino's, says that the

tween Hunnewell and Shelbina, on the H. east from Shelbina, and 37 miles west of Harri elegraph and railroad communication had been Gen. Pope (federal) proceeds to the scene of ra! troops.

The Syracuse, New York, Democratic Cononsideration, have expelled the Mozart Good delegation from seats in that body. ammany wing retain their seats.] Boston, Mass. Sept. 5, 18

Ex Governor Briggs has been accidently shot in the which will probably prove fatal.

The Alice Ball, from Liverpo d, has been captured. Gen. Butler is here, and will address a Union PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 5, 18

Three ships, loaded with tobacco, were seizet to-day The Addie Bradford, one of the Sumter's prizes, has SYRACUSE N V Sont E The Convention have adopted a series of le which express a love for the Union, a desire of the war to an honorable peace, and a detestatio

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 5, 1861 B. G. Gallagher, Paymaster in the Navy, a native of ginia, has been arrested. The Government is endeavoring to make contracts f provisions payable in treasury notes. The latest advices from Montgomery county, state that there are seven thousand Confederates at le

burg, Va., and that entrenchments were going on rapi The Confederate pickets' line extend along the shore of iver, and guards the fords. NEW YORK, Sept 5, 1861. The race nag, Flora Temple, has been seized as the property of a Maryland secessionist.

The ship Marion has been seized.

Cotton is quiet and firm at 22 cts. Hudson, Mo. Sept 5, 1801 The east piers of the railroad bridge over the P. ? Hunnewell Station] river, on the Hannibal and railroad, were burned early last night. gine, baggage and two other cars, bound fr were precipitated into the river, and many were k wounded. [Our despatches yesterday stated that eral troops were west of Shelbina. We take it fi that the killed and wounded must have belonged eral forces, as they were proceeding from the west

Shelbina and St. Joseph Railroad.] Gov. Magoffin's message on federal relations is a retrospect, showing neutrality to have been thrice rat the ballot box, and that his own course in relusir ucky, have met with nearly a unanimous approval of nckians. He says: And now addressing m putation of the people of Kentucky, I protest in their and presence, in the name of constitutional liberty, at presence of Heaven and earth, against all and every on the Pesident's usurpations and unconstitutional and imate acts; and I protest furthermore, against the such insane means as a war of coercion; and ground or the pathway for the movements of for either of the belligerents. And I recommend ca the General Assembly the prompt pas age of re-requiring both belligerents to keep off our soil, at good faith the neutrality which the people of Ke

LOUISVILLE, KY., S pt. 6th. Capt. Gorrouch, of the State Guard, has been are emoving the guns of his company Southward Gov. Harris telegraphs Gov. Magoffin that the ans occupy and are fortifying Hickman and thilk Blu Gov. Harris disapproves of the proceeding. The me has been submitted to the Senate, and a special commi appointed to consider the matter and report to-morrow There are rumors in town that Lincoin's gun boats he shelled Columbus, Kentucky, but they can be traced no reliable source

with unexampled unanimity, desire to preserve.

Postage of Newspapers and Periodicals bill to be entitled an Act to establish the ra'es of post on newspapers and periodicals, and to dealers through the mail, or by express over nost routes. through the mail, or by express, over post toutes.

Section 1. The Congress of the Confederate States

America do enact, That persons engaged as dealers not
papers and periodicals may receive by mail any quanti such papers and periodicals as they may order, on the ment, at the place of delivery, of the same rate of pl as is required by the existing law to be paid by the resubscribers to such newspapers or periodicals. Sec. 2. It shall be lawful for persons engaged in t and selling newspapers and periodicals to carry any query of such papers and periodicals over the post-roads of Confederate States, outside of the mail, upon pre-paying rostage at the same rate charged to regular subscriber such papers and periodicals, into the post office rearest place of publication or purchase thereof, and such pre p ment shall be indicated by the stamp of such post of by writing upon the paper so sent.

SEC. 3. Any person violating the provisions of this so shall forfeit and pay the sum of fifty dollars, to be recovered shall forfeit and pay the sum of fifty dollars, to be recovered to the control of the contr by action of debt, in the name and for the use of the Con

ederate States FROM WESTERN VIRGINIA .- A gentleman now in the city, who has a brother in Gen. Lee's army, has received a letter from him, dated on Friday last, in which be says, that he is confident a battle will take place not later than Wednesday or Thursday, (to-day) and that as to the result he has not a particle of doubt; as our forces have the result he has not a particle of doubt; as our forces have the enemy nearly surrounded and in such a position as renders retreat impossible on the part of Rosencrantz. His regiment (the Arkansas) was with in four miles, and their pickets within two miles, of the enemy .- Norfolk Day Book. 5th.

head during her stay free from molestation